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CHAPTER OR PART IV.

CONTAINING

THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS,

AND A

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FIRST THREE PARTS,

WHICH FORM THE FIRST VOLUME.



THE  
ARCHÆOLOGY OF ROME.

BY

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CHAPTER OR PART IV.

THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS:

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE FIRST THREE PARTS,  
WHICH FORM THE FIRST VOLUME.

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THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.



## P R E F A C E.

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THIS concise account of the Egyptian Obelisks in Rome is drawn up entirely from the inscriptions on them. Those of the Popes, record when each was placed in its present situation. Those of the Emperors, state on what occasion each was brought to Rome. The hieroglyphics give the original history of each in Egypt. One of them only was made for the Romans, or is of their time ; the others are much older, and belong to the history of Egypt, as will be seen in reading the account of them. These were brought to Rome as trophies of conquest only, and were erected in the most public places to commemorate the triumph of the Roman arms.

The hieroglyphic inscriptions have been kindly translated for me by an eminent Egyptian scholar residing in Rome during the winter, who declines to have his name published ; but I am permitted to state that the translation has been compared by Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, and Mr. Bonomi, of the Soane Museum, and they agree that it is done in an accurate and careful manner. Their names are a guarantee to the public that this portion of the work can be fully depended on.

# CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
I. and II. The pair once before the Mausoleum of Augustus, now one before the Quirinal Palace, the other behind S. Maria Maggiore, originally made <i>c.</i> B.C. 2000 . . . . .	I
III. The one at the Lateran, originally made <i>c.</i> B.C. 1660; brought to Rome by Constantine, A.D. 311 . . . . .	ib.
IV. At the Porta del Popolo . . . . .	2
V. At the Trinita de Monti . . . . .	ib.
VI. Before the Pantheon . . . . .	ib.
VII. In the garden of the Villa Mattei, on the Coelian . . . . .	ib.
Numbers IV. to VII. bear the name of Rameses II., and were made between 1486 and 1490 B.C.	
VIII. The one now in front of S. Peter's was made about B.C. 1400, and brought to Rome by Caligula, A.D. 40 . . . . .	3
IX. The one near the Monte Citorio, formerly placed near the site of the church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina, and then used as the pointer to a great sun-dial. It was originally made <i>c.</i> B.C. 590, and was brought to Rome by Augustus . . . . .	4
X. The small Obelisk placed on the back of a bronze elephant in the Piazza della Minerva, was made <i>c.</i> B.C. 580, and was put up in its present place by Bernini, in the time of Pope Alexander VII. . . . .	5
XI. The one on the Piazza Navona was made in Egypt for the Emperor Domitian. It was placed in the Circus of Maxentius, and set up in its present place by Bernini, A.D. 1651 . . . . .	6

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.

I. and II. THE pair once before the Mausoleum of Augustus, and now before the Quirinal Palace and behind S. Maria Maggiore, were perhaps originally set up by Papa Maire, the Moëris of Herodotus, the first king of Egypt who did anything remarkable, and the predecessor of the earliest Sesostris. He lived to the age of 100, being born in B.C. 2074, about the time when Abraham was in Egypt, and dying in B.C. 1975, when Jacob was nineteen years old. He began to reign as a subordinate king in Central Egypt when only six years old ; but all the monuments which he has left, and so also these two obelisks, are to be referred to the last twenty or twenty-one years of his life, when he was suzerain of all Egypt. The rescue of Lot by Abraham (in B.C. 2070 or thereabouts), the meeting of Melchisedec and Abraham (at the same date), the birth of Ishmael (in B.C. 2068), the apparition of the three men, or angels, under the oak at Mamre, and the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah (in B.C. 2055), the birth of Isaac (in B.C. 2054), his subsequent marriage, and the birth of Jacob (in B.C. 1994), are all events covered by the one hundred years of the life of Papa Maire ; the last of them, viz. the birth of Jacob, being nearly coincident with the beginning of his reign as suzerain, and so nearest to the precise date at which these two obelisks were set up.

III. The obelisk now at S. John Lateran was set up by Thothmes III., the great oppressor of the Hebrews in Egypt, from whose death in B.C. 1655 the narrative of the Exodus (which took place April 5 in the next year) commences. Having been brought to Rome by Constantine and his son after the edict of A.D. 311 had at length given peace to the Church, it stands now as a trophy before the chief basilica of Christendom, marking both the first and the second Exodus, the beginning and the end of that long period of above 2,000 years during which the Church was generally oppressed and held in bondage by the idolatrous empires of the heathen world ; till at length, after passing through a new Red Sea of blood in the persecutions of the first three centuries after Christ, the new Israel saw their Pagan persecutors dead on the sea-shore, to tyrannise over them openly no more for ever. This obelisk has on it also the names of Thothmes IV., the grandson and next successor but one

of Thothmes III. ; and there is a notice on its lower part that it remained in the hands of the sculptors thirty-six years, from a date near the end of the reign of Thothmes III. to another near the end of that of his grandson. It was set up too at Heliopolis, from the neighbourhood of which the Hebrews set forth ; so that it was having the central lines of its hieroglyphics cut a little before the Exodus, and it had the lateral lines cut, and was set up before the temple of the Sun, five or six years before the death of Moses and the entry of the Hebrews under Joshua into Canaan.

IV. The obelisk at the Porta del Popolo, and that at the Trinità de' Monti, that before the Pantheon, and that in the Villa Mattei on the Cœlian, all four bear the names of Rameses II., the king who was the greatest of all Egyptian conquerors and builders, who has left the most numerous monuments, and whose historical reign is the principal of those which are blended and confused together in the fabulous accounts of Sesostris. But the obelisk at the Porta del Popolo bears also the name of Seti, the father of Rameses II., who seems to have made at the opening of his reign two campaigns in Mesopotamia with such brilliant success as to have gained a renown equal to that of any other Egyptian conqueror, though he was wounded in his second year, and lost his sight, so that his reign is marked as having lasted less than two years, while his son Rameses II. reigned sixty-six years and some months. But the magnificent tomb of Seti, discovered by Belzoni, proves that though he may have been incapacitated from reigning, he really lived on after the apparent accession of his son, who seems to have put his father's name on no fresh monuments, but only on those which were already commenced when he lost his sight, and to have been too selfish to allow any other compensation for the loss of actual power, than that of continuing to increase the magnificence of his tomb, a monument hidden from the eyes of all contemporaries in the bowels of the rock. The inscription of the name of Seti on the obelisk at the Porta del Popolo must have been cut in B.C. 1487.

V., VI., VII. The other three obelisks mentioned above as belonging to the reign of Rameses II. after the blindness of his father, must have been erected at dates lying between the years 1486 and 1420 B.C. During this period it was that Ehud and Shamgar judged Israel ; and during the same period, near its beginning, after Rameses II. had in nine years overrun Western and Central Asia, certain colonists from Egypt, especially Danaus, the father of a line of Argive kings, settled in Greece.

Rameses II. is the historical source of the fabulous king called

Egyptus by the Greeks ; and a brother whom he had left to govern Egypt as deputy or viceroy during his own absence, and who took advantage of the length of that absence to set up for himself, is, in part at least, the historical source of Danaus.

The Greek fable, too, of the fifty sons of Egyptus, and the Danaides, the fifty daughters of Danaus, is founded upon facts relating to this same king. For besides his conquests in Asia and Africa, and the length of his reign, which would be spoken of among all the neighbouring peoples, the prodigious number of his children must have attracted equal or even more attention, and may have given rise to more fables than that of the Danaides ; as for instance, to the story of Priam, who, when king, had fifty sons and fifty daughters-in-law in his palace. For the monuments shew that Rameses II. had not fifty only, but one hundred and thirteen sons ; and not fifty only, but between sixty and seventy daughters ; so that both the families of fifty, each which the Greeks divided between two brothers, belonged to Egyptus alone ; and the number, instead of being exaggerated in the fable, was very much curtailed, only instead of cousins who were to fly to Greece, and there murder their husbands, they were all brothers and sisters who remained in Egypt, and were married there, no doubt, to suitable consorts.

VIII. The obelisk now standing in front of S. Peter's was erected, according to Pliny, by the son of the king who went blind, which last was in truth Seti I., the father of Rameses II. ; but these two kings were confounded and blended together ; so what is meant is, that it was set up by Menephthah, the son and successor of Rameses II. ; (he was originally the thirteenth of his sons of the first rank, by queens, but the first twelve had died before the father). This king reigned from B.C. 1420 to B.C. 1400 ; and it was during his reign that Jabin, king of the Canaanites of the north of Syria and Palestine, and Sisera the captain of his host, were overthrown by Deborah and Barak. Jabin was the ally or tributary of the king of Egypt, and nearly connected with him, the mother of Menephthah having been a Canaanitish princess.

This obelisk was brought to Rome by Caligula in the year 40 of our era, so marking the date when S. Peter is related to have baptized the centurion Cornelius, and in him, and his kinsmen and friends of the same cohort of Italian volunteers, to have opened the Gospel to the Gentiles, and more particularly to the Italians and to Rome. It was set up by Claudius a little later, (about the time that S. Peter is said to have come to Rome, and to have been delivered from prison A.D. 42, reaching Rome Jan. 18, A.D. 43), on the *spina* of his

Circus on the Vatican ; and it was standing there in A.D. 65, a silent witness of the first persecution of the Christians by Nero, and of the crucifixion of the Apostle, as it has since been a witness of the course of the Christian world to the triumphant festivals celebrated at his tomb.

IX. We now pass over eight centuries, from B.C. 1400 to B.C. 594, (a space including the times of the later Judges, of Eli and Samuel, of the first three kings of all Israel, and of their successors of the divided kingdom of Judah and Israel,) and come to an obelisk exhibiting the family name Psammeticus, the first king of which name was the founder of an Egyptian dynasty at Sais. Before his time Egypt had long been subject to great calamities and oppression, had been invaded and conquered both by the Ethiopians and by the Assyrians, and in particular by So, or Sabaco, and Tirhakah of Ethiopia, and by Sennacherib of Assyria ; and it had been torn and wasted by native dissensions. Psammeticus I. obtained the victory over all his rivals, who had leagued together against him, chiefly by the aid of certain Greeks—Carian and Ionian pirates—who had been wrecked upon his coasts. And from the time of his establishment on the throne he maintained permanently a large corps of Greek mercenaries, and opened Egypt through the Canopic branch of the Nile to Greek commerce and enterprize, giving them the city of Naucratis for a port and factory. So under the dynasty connected with this obelisk Egypt was first brought into contact with the peoples of the West, and became accessible to them ; and some of Psammeticus' Greek mercenaries were even sent by him up the Nile far into Nubia, where they have left an inscription, legible at this day, at Abou-Simbel, on the leg of a colossus, which had been already, as it seems, in their time thrown down from the front of a rock-temple of Rameses II. by some earthquake, and lay when it was inscribed by the Greeks as it lies still. Psammeticus I. reigned fifty-four years, from B.C. 663 to B.C. 609, and so was contemporary with Manasseh, Amon, and Josiah, kings of Judah.

It was his son Pharaoh Necho who slew Josiah at Megiddo. And it was during the reign of his grandson, Psammeticus II. (B.C. 594 to 588) that this obelisk was set up. It was brought to Rome by Augustus after the reduction of Egypt and the deaths of Antony and Cleopatra in B.C. 30, and was set up near the present church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina, as the gnomon or pointer to throw the shadow on the great sun-dial or town-clock which he made there. From that time it was that the Romans, following the custom of their Egyptian subjects, began to deify and worship their Emperors, not only after their deaths, but even while they were still living : and the com-

monest test which was applied to Christians in the persecutions was that of rendering to the Emperor, or refusing to render, this honour. The obelisk of Seti I. and Rameses II. in the Piazza del Popolo, was brought by Augustus at the same time with this, after the conquest of Egypt, to be set up on the *spina* of the Circus Maximus; and, like this, it bears the date B.C. 10, when he held the Tribunician power for the fourteenth time. On the Vatican obelisk there is an inscription of Caligula dedicating it to "the god Augustus, son of the god Julius, and to the god Tiberius, son of the god Augustus;" but it is now surmounted by the Cross.

The small obelisk which was set up by Bernini on the back of an elephant in the Piazza della Minerva (from which Bernini himself had the nickname of the Elephant) has upon it the cartouches of Apries or Pharaoh-Hophra, who reigned from B.C. 588 to 569, and to whom, in his second year, the Jews fled for protection, in spite of the warnings of the Prophet Jeremiah, carrying the Prophet himself by force with them. So it is a monument which dates from about the time of the burning of the temple of Solomon, and the commencement of the Babylonian captivity of seventy years, beginning from the capture of Zedekiah on the extinction of the kingdom of Judah, and ending with the fourth year of Darius son of Hystaspes, when the Altar and Temple were restored. But as set up at Rome in its present place, under Alexander VII., it marks the date of the completion of the present church of S. Peter's, which, for its magnificence, is for Roman Catholics now something like what the temple of Solomon was for the Jews. And, if we think of Roman history, then, while the other eight obelisks mentioned above belong to ages far more remote than the foundation of Rome, or even those of the foundation of Alba or of Lavinium, more remote than the war of Troy, or the earliest fables connected by Roman poets and historians with their ancestry, the last two—the ninth, that is, of Psammeticus II., and the tenth, of Pharaoh-Hophra,—belong to the time of the Roman kings; that of Psammeticus II. (B.C. 594 to 588) to the time of Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king, who reigned from B.C. 637 to 579: so it is contemporary with the construction of the walls of old Rome, with the *agger*, and with the lower dungeon of the Mamertine Prison, which are all works ascribed to Servius Tullius: and the obelisk of Pharaoh-Hophra (B.C. 588 to B.C. 569) belongs to the time of the same king, Servius Tullius, who reigned from B.C. 579 to 535, or it may be to one of the last years of his predecessor, Tarquinius Priscus: and so we may associate it with the formation

of the Circus Maximus, and the first foundation of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

XI. In the Piazza Navona, opposite the church of S. Agnes and the spot of her martyrdom, there is now an obelisk cut in Egypt for the Emperor Domitian and inscribed with his name, and with all those blasphemous titles of deification (though he was still living) which are joined with the names of the earlier Pharaohs: "Sun-god, Son of the Sun-god, Supporter of the World, Giver of Life to the World, the Man-god Horus, the Son of the Woman Isis, who is to come and avenge the death of his ancestor Osiris, the King Living for Ever," such are the titles or epithets, or their sense, if they were explained in full, which appear on the latest monuments cut in Egypt for any sovereign, and removed to Rome, in connection with an Emperor whose father and brother were the instruments of God to destroy the murderous and unbelieving Jews and to burn their Temple and city, and whose cousin was himself a Christian martyr, being beheaded about the same time that S. John was put into the boiling oil and banished to Patmos, and that S. Clement was banished to the Crimea, and that Flavia Domitilla the younger, with her freedmen and attendants, were banished to Pandataria and afterwards martyred.

Of the obelisks thus described five were set up in their present positions by, or under, Sixtus Quintus, who sat from A.D. 1585 to 1590, viz. those of the Lateran<sup>a</sup>, of the Vatican<sup>b</sup>, of the Porta del

<sup>a</sup> SIXTVS V. PONT. MAX.  
OBELISCVM HVNC  
SPECIE EXIMIA  
TEMPORVM CALAMITATE  
FRACTVM CIRCI MAX.  
RVINIS HVMO LIMOQ.  
ALTE DEMERSVM MVLTÀ  
IMPENSA EXTRAXIT ;  
HVNC IN LOCVM MAGNO  
LABORE TRANSTVLIT :  
FORMAE Q. PRISTINAE  
ACCVRATE RESTITVTVM  
CRVCI INVICTISSIMÆ  
DICAVIT.

A. M. D. LXXXVIII. PONT. IIII.  
FL. CONSTANTINVS  
MAXIMVS AVG.  
CHRISTIANAE FIDEI  
VINDEXT ET ASSERTOR  
OBELISCVM  
AB AEGYPTIO REGE  
IMPVRO VOTO  
SOLI DEDICATVM

SEDIB. AVVLVSVM SVIS  
PER NILVM TRANSFERRI  
ALEXANDRIAM IVSSIT  
VT NOVAM ROMAM  
AB SE TVNC CONDITAM  
EO DECORARET  
MONVMENTO.

<sup>b</sup> The one in the garden of the Vatican, brought from the Circus of Nero, was erected by Sixtus V. in 1586, with this inscription on the base.

SIXTO V. PONT. MAX. OPT. PRINC.  
FELICI PERETTO DE MONTE ALTO PA.  
PA. OB PVRGATAM PRAEDONIB. ITA-  
LIAM RESTITVTAM INSTAVRATAMQ.  
VRB. OBELISCVM CAES. E CIRCO NERON.  
IN MEDIAM D. PETRI AREAM INCREDIB.  
SVMPTV TRALAT. ET VERAE RELIGIONI  
DEDICATVM S. P. Q. R. AD REI MEMOR.  
OBELISC. HVNC P.

The cross at the top was placed there by Sixtus V. ; the history of the removal, and some other particulars,

Popolo<sup>c</sup>, of S. Maria Maggiore<sup>d</sup>, and that in the Villa Mattei<sup>e</sup> on the Cœlian. That in the Piazza Navona (brought from the *spina*

are recorded in the following inscriptions on the base.

On the west side :—

CHRISTVS VINCIT.  
CHRISTVS REGNAT.  
CHRISTVS IMPERAT.  
CHRISTVS AB OMNI MALO  
PLEBEM SVAM DEFENDAT.

On the south side :—

SIXTVS V. PONT. MAX.  
OBELISCVM VATICANVM DIIS GENTIVM  
IMPIO CVLTV DICATVM  
AD APOSTOLORVM LIMINA  
OPERO SO LABORE TRANSTVLIT  
AN. MDLXXXVI. PONT. II.

On the east side :—

ECCE CRVX DOMINI  
FVGITE PARTES  
ADVERSAE  
VICIT LEO  
DE TRIBV IVDA.

On the north side :—

SIXTVS V. PONT. MAX.  
CRVCI INVICTAE  
OBELISCVM VATICANVM  
AB IMPVRA SVPERSTITIONE  
EXPIATVM IVSTIVS  
ET FELICIVS CONSECRAVIT  
AN. MDLXXXVI. PONT. II.

On the summit of the obelisk towards S. Peter's :—

SANCTISSIMAE CRVCI  
SIXTVS V. PONT. MAX.  
CONSECRAVIT.  
E PRIORE SEDE AVVL SVM  
ET CAESS. AVGG. AC TIB.  
I. L. ABLATVM M.D.LXXXVI.

<sup>c</sup> This obelisk stands in front of the church of S. Maria del Popolo, and has the following inscriptions on the base :—

IMP. CAESAR DIVI F.  
AVGVSTVS  
PONTIFEX MAXIMVS  
IMP. XII. COS. XI. TRIB. POT. XIV.  
AEGYPTO IN POTESTATEM  
POPVLI ROMANI REDACTA  
SOLI DONVM DEDIT.  
SIXTVS V. PONT. MAX.  
OBELISCVM HVNC  
A CAESARE AVG. SOLI  
IN CIRCO MAXIMO RITV  
DICATVM IMPIO  
MISERANDA RVINA  
FRACTVM OBRVTVMQ.  
ERVI TRANSFERRI  
FORMAE SVAE REDDI  
CRVCIQ. INVICTISS.  
DEDICARI IVSSIT  
AN. M.D.LXXXIX. PONT. IIIL.

ANTE SACRAM  
ILLIVS AEDEM  
AVGVSTIOR  
LAETIORQ. SVRGO  
CVIVS EX VTERO  
VIRGINALI  
AVG. IMPERANTE  
SOL IVSTITIAE  
EXORTVS EST.  
<sup>d</sup> SIXTVS V. PONT. MAX.  
OBELISCVM  
AEGYPTO ADVECTVM  
AVGVSTO  
IN EIVS MAVSOLEO  
DICATVM  
EVERSVM DEINDE ET  
IN PLVRES CONFRACTVM  
PARTES  
IN VIA AD S. ROCHVM  
IACENTEM  
IN PRISTINAM FACIEM  
RESTITVTVM  
SALVTIFERAE CRVCI  
FELICIVS

HIC ERIGI IVSSIT AN. D.  
M. D. LXXXVII. PONT. III.

On the other side :—

CHRISTVS  
PER INVICTAM  
CRUCEM  
POPVLO PACEM  
PRAEBEAT  
QVI  
AVGVSTI PACE  
IN PRAESEPE NASCI  
VOLVIT.

On the third side :—

CHRISTVM DOMINVM  
QVEM AVGVSTVS  
DE VIRGINE  
NASCITVRVM  
VIVENS ADORAVIT  
SEQ. DEINCEPS  
DOMINVM  
DICI VETVIT  
ADORO

On the east side :—

CHRISTI DEI  
IN AETERNVM VIVENTIS  
CVNABVLA  
LAETISSIME COLO  
QVI MORTVI  
SEPVLCHRO AVGVSTI  
TRISTIS  
SERVIEBAM.

<sup>e</sup> It is related of this obelisk that when it was being placed, the architect directing the works had incautiously placed his hand on the pedestal at the moment when the cords were relaxed

of the Circus of Maxentius and Romulus) was set up by Bernini in A.D. 1651, under Innocent X. (Pamphili), who built the church of S. Agnes and the adjoining Palazzo Pamphili (and who is buried himself in the church). Inscriptions on the base record the history<sup>†</sup>. That in the Piazza della Minerva<sup>‡</sup> was also set up, as has been already said, by the same Bernini, in A.D. 1667, for Alexander VII. That before the Pantheon had been removed from the site of the Circus Maximus, and set up earlier in the Piazza di S. Martino by Paul V., but it was set up in its present place in A.D. 1711, by Clement XI., and the three remaining obelisks, of the eleven, were set up by Pius VI. before the Quirinal, at the Trinita de' Monte, and on the Monte Citorio, in the years 1786, 1789, and 1792, respectively. A twelfth obelisk, erected in honour of their favourite Aninus by Hadrian and Sabina, and so of less public interest, was set up in 1822, by Pius VII. on the Pincian.

to let it fall to its place, and as it was impossible to move the obelisk again, the hand was obliged to be cut off; the bones are pointed out as remaining there.

<sup>†</sup> Bernini had rebuilt the fronts of the other principal buildings round the Piazza Navona, or Forum Agonale, and erected the very fine fountain there, and the placing of this obelisk was considered the completion of the work. These works are recorded in the inscriptions on the four sides of the pedestal or base.

On the south side :—

INNOCENTIVS . X . PONT . MAX .  
NILOTICIS . AENIGMATIBVS . EXARA-  
TVM . LAPIDEM  
AMNIBVS . SVETERLABENTIBVS . IM-  
POSVIT  
VI . SALVBREM  
SPATIANTEBVS . AMOENITATEM  
SITIENTIBVS . POTVM  
MEDITANTIBVS . ESCAM  
MAGNIFICE . LARGIRETVR .

On the east side :—

NOXIA . AEGYPTIORVM . MONSTRA  
INNOCENS . PREMIT . COLUMBA  
QUÆ . PACIS . OLEAM . GESTANS  
ET . VIRTVTVM . LILIIS . REDIMITA  
OBELISCVM . PRO . TROPHEO . SIBI .  
STATVENS  
ROMÆ . TRIVMPHAT .

On the west side :—

INNOCENTIVS . DECIMVS . PONT . MAX .  
NATALI . DOMO . PAMPHILIA  
OPERE CVLTVQ . AMPLIFICATA  
LIBERATAQ . INOPPORTVNIS . AEDI-  
FICIIS  
AGONALI . AREA  
FORVM . VRBIS . CELEBERRIMVM

MVLTIPLICI . MAIESTATIS . INCREMENTO  
NOBILITAVIT .

On the north side :—

OBELISCVM  
AB . IMP . ANT . CARACALLA . ROMAM .  
ADVECTVM  
CVM . INTER . CIRCI . CASTRENSIS .  
RVDERA  
CONFRACTUS . DIV . IACVISSET  
INNOCENTIVS . DECIMVS . PONT . OPT .  
MAX .

AD . FONTIS . FORIQ . ORNATVM  
TRANSTVLIT . INSTAVRAVIT . EREXIT  
ANNO . SAL . MDCLI . PONTIF . VII .

On this occasion a medal was struck, with the obelisk in the middle of a circle, and the inscription,—

ABLUTO AQVA VIRGINE AGONALIVM  
CRVORE .

<sup>‡</sup> This obelisk stands in front of the church of S. Maria Super Minervam, and on the side of the base which faces the church is this inscription :—

VETEREM OBELISCVM  
PALLADIS AEGYPTIÆ MONVMENTVM  
E TELLVRE ERVTVM  
ET IN MINERVÆ OLIM  
NVNC DEIPARÆ GENITRICIS  
FORO ERECTVM  
DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ ALEXANDER VII .  
DEDICAVIT ANNO SALVTIS  
M . DC . LXVII .

On the opposite side of the base :—

SAPIENTIS AEGYPTI  
INSCVLPTAS OBELISCO FIGVRAS  
AB ELEPHANTO BELLVARVM FOR-  
TISSIMA  
GESTAS QVISQVIS HIC VIDES  
DOCVMENTVM INTELLIGE  
PVPSTÆ MENTIS ESSE  
SAPIENTIAM SVSTINERE .

# HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS IN ROME.

[The numbers refer to Mr. Parker's Catalogue.]

- I. This obelisk was originally set up by Pope Maire or Moeris, *c.* B.C. 2000; erected by Augustus in the Campus Martius, in front of his mausoleum; now in the Piazza di Monte Citorio, where it was placed by Pius VI., A.D. 1792; this has been taken on three sides, in order that the hieroglyphics may be legible for Egyptian scholars. 1448, 1449, 1450
- II. The obelisk now behind S. Maria Maggiore, was brought to Rome by Augustus, A.D. 10. It was one of the two of Pope Maire or Moeris, *c.* B.C. 2000, and was set up here by Sixtus V., A.D. 1587.
- III. The obelisk now at the Lateran was originally set up by Thothmes III., *c.* B.C. 1650; brought to Rome by Constantine, and was put in its present place by Sixtus V., *c.* A.D. 1588. 760, 1342
- IV. The obelisk in the Piazza del Popolo bears the names of Rameses II. and his father, Seti, in B.C. 1487. It was brought to Rome by Augustus, B.C. 10, and was originally placed on the Spina of the Circus Maximus. It was set up in its present situation under Sixtus V., *c.* A.D. 1590. 766, 1119, 1351
- V. The obelisk at the Trinita de Monti was originally erected by Rameses II., *c.* B.C. 1450; it was set up in its present place by Pius VI., A.D. 1789. 649
- VI. The obelisk at the Pantheon was also erected originally by Rameses II., *c.* B.C. 1450. It was placed on the Spina of the Circus Maximus, from which it was removed by Paul V., A.D. 1620, to the Piazza di S. Martino; and was erected in its present place by Clement XI., A.D. 1711; it is now placed in the middle of the basin of a fountain, in front of the Pantheon. 767, 1350
- VII. The obelisk now in the garden of the Villa Mattei or Coelimontana, is another of those originally erected by Rameses II. It was erected on its present site by Sixtus V., *c.* A.D. 1590.
- VIII. The obelisk now at the Vatican, in front of S. Peter's, was originally set up by Menephthah, the son of Rameses II., *c.* B.C. 1400; and was brought to Rome by Caligula, A.D. 40, and has an inscription of his time dedicating it to the God Augustus. It is now surmounted by a Cross; it was placed where it now stands under Sixtus V., *c.* A.D. 1590.
- IX. The obelisk which formerly stood in front of the Church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina, was originally erected by Psammeticus II., B.C. 590, and was brought to Rome by Augustus, B.C. 30, and used for a sun-dial.
- X. The small obelisk set up by Bernini, A.D. 1667, on the back of an elephant, in the Piazza della Minerva, has upon it the cartouche of Apries, or Pharaoh-Hophra, *c.* B.C. 570. 648
- XI. The obelisk now in the Piazza Navona, was cut in Egypt for the Emperor Domitian, *c.* A.D. 90, and inscribed with his name. It was placed on the Spina of the Circus of Maxentius, and was erected in its present situation by Bernini, A.D. 1651. 1302, 1303, 1304



THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.

PLATE I.

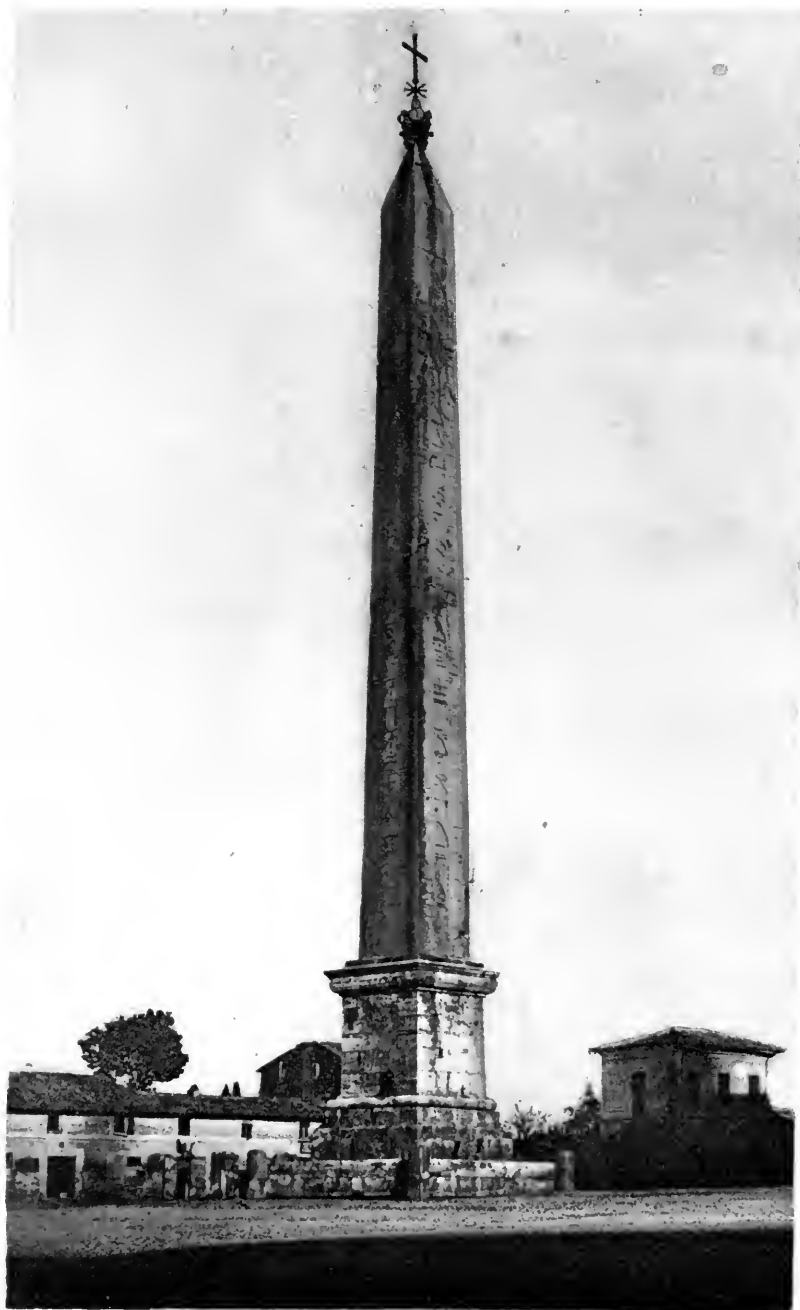
THE OBELISK IN THE PIAZZA DEL LATERANO.

# THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I.

### THE OBELISK IN THE PIAZZA DEL LATERANO.

THIS Obelisk was originally set up in Egypt by THOTHMES THE THIRD, the great oppressor of the Hebrews, B.C. 1655. It was brought to Rome by Constantine, about A.D. 311, and it now stands as a trophy before the earliest, and in some respects the chief, BASILICA or cathedral church in Christendom. (See p. 1.)



IN THE PIAZZA DEL LATERANO



THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.

PLATE II.

THE OBELISK IN MONTE CITORIO.

## THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE II.

#### THE OBELISK IN MONTE CITORIO.

THIS bears the name of PSAMMETICUS, and was executed in Egypt by PSAMMETICUS II., B.C. 594—588. It was brought to Rome by Augustus, after the reduction of Egypt, and the deaths of Antony and Cleopatra, B.C. 30, and was first set up near the present church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina, to serve as the gnomon or pointer to throw the shadow on the great sun-dial, which Augustus made there for a sort of town-clock. It was not removed to Monte Citorio until a comparatively recent period. (See p. 4.)

THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS



AT THE MONTE CITORIO

## THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE III.

#### THE SMALL OBELISK IN THE PIAZZA DELLA MINERVA.

THIS was originally executed in Egypt, by Pharaoh-Hophra, who reigned from B.C. 588—569, to whom in his second year the Jews fled for protection, in spite of the warnings of the Prophet Jeremiah, carrying the prophet himself by force with them; it is therefore of about the time of the burning of the Temple of Solomon, and the commencement of the Babylonish captivity of seventy years. It was set up in Rome by Pope Alexander VII., A.D. 1660, and marks the date of the completion of the great church of S. Peter, which for Roman Catholics is something like what the Temple of Solomon was for the Jews. It was placed on the back of an elephant by Bernini, from which Bernini himself had the nickname of the Elephant. (See p. 5.)



IN THE PIAZZA DELLA MINERVA



THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.

PLATE IV.

THE OBELISK IN THE PIAZZA NAVONA.

## THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

#### THE OBELISK IN THE PIAZZA NAVONA.

THIS Obelisk was made in Egypt for the Emperor Domitian, and is inscribed with his name, and with the blasphemous titles of Deification which are joined with the names of the earlier Pharaohs : SUN-GOD, SON OF THE SUN-GOD, SUPPORTER OF THE WORLD, GIVER OF LIFE TO THE WORLD, THE MAN-GOD HORUS, THE SON OF THE WOMAN ISIS, who is to come to avenge the death of his ancestor, OSIRIS, THE KING LIVING FOR EVER.

This inscription was actually incised on the Obelisk during the lifetime of Domitian, for whom it was made, and to whom these titles were applied. It now stands in the great market-place, opposite to the church of S. Agnes, and on the supposed spot of her martyrdom. (See p. 6.)

THE EGYPTIAN OBELISKS



IN THE PIAZZA NAVONA



THE  
ARCHÆOLOGY OF ROME,

BY

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE FIRST VOLUME.

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# CONTENTS OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO VOLUME I.

	PAGE
PREFACE . . . . .	v—x
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, PART II. From A.U.C. 1093, A.D. 340, to A.U.C. 2453, A.D. 1700 . . . . .	xi
THE FIRST WALL OF ROME <sup>a</sup> .	
The Southern Foss of Roma Quadrata, across the Palatine Hill . . . . .	3—7
THE SECOND WALL OF ROME <sup>b</sup> .	
Which enclosed the two hills in one city . . . . .	8—12
THE SEVEN HILLS OF ROME, as separate Hill-Fortresses . . . . .	13—22
The Capitoline Hill . . . . .	16
The Palatine Hill . . . . .	20
The Cœlian Hill . . . . .	21
THE THIRD WALL OF ROME <sup>c</sup> .	
Which enclosed the Seven Hills in one City; defended by the Scarped Cliffs of the Hills on the North and South, the Tiber on the West, and on the Eastern side by the great Agger of Servius Tullius . . . . .	23—34
AGGERES OF SERVIUS TULLIUS . . . . .	23
The Porta Capena in the short agger from the west side of the Cœlian to the Aventine.	
CHURCH OF S. CLEMENT . . . . .	25
In another short agger from the north side of the Cœlian to the Es- quiline.	
THE GREAT AGGER ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF ROME . . . . .	26—37
The horn-work at the north end, with the house of Sallust upon it.	
The horn-work at the south end, with the house of Mæcenas upon it.	
THE FOURTH WALL OF ROME <sup>d</sup> , OR WALL OF AURELIAN.	
Extent of Rome in the time of the Empire . . . . .	37—39
ON BRICK-STAMPS. By the Cavaliere C. L. Visconti . . . . .	41

## PLATES

- I. PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS—GABII. Scarped Cliffs and Primitive Habitations.
- II. PALATINE HILL. First Wall of Rome,—Foss of Roma Quadrata.
- III. ———— Site of the Porta Mugionis, or Mugonia.
- IV. ———— Basilica Jovis, built in the foss at the higher level on substructures.—Restoration.
- V. THE LUPERCAL, made in the foss under the north-west corner of the Palatine Hill.—Plan of the Site.

<sup>a</sup> See also Plates II., III., IV.

<sup>b</sup> See also Plates VI., VII., VIII.

<sup>c</sup> See also Plates IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV. and XXI.

<sup>d</sup> See also Plates XX.

## PLATE

- VI. PLAN OF THE FORUMS OF AUGUSTUS AND NERVA, with part of the Second Wall of Rome.
- VII. DETAILS OF THE SECOND WALL OF ROME, and of the Forums of Augustus and Nerva.
- VIII. PART OF THE SECOND WALL OF ROME, and of the Forum of Augustus.
- IX. THIRD WALL OF ROME. Agger of Servius Tullius; ancient Horn-work at the North-east Angle of the City, afterwards part of the Garden of Sallust.
- X. THIRD WALL OF ROME. View of the site of the Porta Capena.
- XI. ————— Plan of the same.
- XII. FOUNTAIN OF EGERIA, near the Porta Capena, in its present state. Plan and Section.
- XIII. HOUSE OF MÆCENAS, built upon the Horn-work at the south end of the great Agger of Servius Tullius.—Section and Plan.
- XIV. HOUSE OF MÆCENAS. View in the Auditorium (?) or Green-house (?). A sham window, with fresco painting.
- XV. PALATINE HILL. Palace of Tiberius.
- XVI. ————— 1. View in the Clivus Triumphalis (?), or Palatinus (?).  
2. Passage of Caligula in the same, with stucco ornament, and *transenna*, or pierced marble parapet.
- XVII. PLAN OF THE PRIVATE HOUSE OF THE EMPEROR HADRIAN, under part of the Thermæ of Caracalla.
- XVIII. MAMERTINE PRISON. Section of the Vestibule, called the "Prison of S. Peter."
- XIX. MAMERTINE PRISON. Plan of the Great Prison of the time of the Kings, and of the Vestibule, and Subterranean Passage.
- XX. CIPPUS OF THE POMÆRIUM OF HADRIAN, still *in situ*, half-way between the northern cliff of the Palatine Hill and the Porta Flaminia, outside of which a Cippus Pomœrii of Augustus was found.
- XXI. WALLS AND GATES. Map of the Camps of the Goths around Rome at the time of the Defence by Belisarius.
- XXII. CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALLS OF THE KINGS.—Details.
- XXIII. ————— MACHINE FOR RAISING LARGE STONES ON TO A HIGH WALL, as used in the First Century.
- XXIV. ————— BRICK-STAMPS.—Specimens.

## PREFACE TO THE SUPPLEMENT.

---

IN this work the plural, *we*, is frequently used, instead of the singular ; not, I hope, from any affectation, but from the wish to tell the truth, which is, that I have been assisted by so many friends in different parts of the great work I have undertaken, that I consider myself rather as the Editor than as the Author. It would have been absurd for me to undertake such a work single-handed, but I knew how many friends I had, each more competent than myself to write on his own branch of the subject. The field is too wide for any one to be master of it all. My long experience in the architectural branch of the subject, and habit of closely observing the construction and details of a building as a guide to the date of it, on the principle of comparison, qualified me for the post of general Editor.

The object of this Supplement to the first volume is to explain more fully and clearly some points where this seems to be required, especially by means of plans and diagrams, because they are new to most people, being the results obtained by the great excavations and explorations that have been going on in Rome during the last few years, more especially the last two years.

The great excavations made for the drains of the new city have brought many things to light quite unknown previously, especially the house of the Lamiaë, near to that of Mæcenas ; the latter is on the southern horn-work of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius, as that of Sallust is on the northern horn-work. This great bank was covered with houses in the first century, a street being made in the inner foss, of which the pavement has been found at the depth of about twenty feet. The houses were on the sloping bank, or the lower chambers dug out of the side, with no back windows.

The first two parts of this work are naturally connected together, because both relate to the fortifications ; the first, to the

#### PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS, OR WALLS OF THE KINGS ;

and we are told by Varro<sup>a</sup> that a *vallum*, or bank of earth, was also called *murus*, a wall ; and in that sense the City of the Kings had an outer wall to it ; not in the first instance, for the cliffs of the hill-fortresses, and the connecting walls of Servius Tullius, which united the seven fortified hills into one city, were the original boundary of THE CITY, and long continued to be the municipal boundary ; but probably an outer line of defence always formed part of the plan of the original engineers, and this was begun by Tarquinius Priscus, as Pliny mentions<sup>b</sup> ; and in the outer wall, or bank, or *mœnia*, or *finis* (for it is called by all these names), there were always gates where the roads passed through that line. These gates continued in use until the time of the Empire ; they were rebuilt many times, but on the same sites. But the bridle-roads from each of the neighbouring villages on the edge of the hills round the Campagna of Rome were found too numerous when carriage-roads were introduced, and the levels of the roads altered by the filling-up of the hollow-ways, or foss-ways, to the level, because they were not convenient for carriages on four wheels ; and at that time two of the bridle-roads were generally united in one carriage-road for the last half-mile into Rome. So many gates would have been inconsistent with the stronger line of defence intended to be introduced by the Wall of Aurelian ; for this reason two roads generally meet at each of the present gates, but the old bridle-roads can still be traced as a cart-road in many instances. The carriage-road is generally carried on an embankment on the high level across the great outer foss, or valley, (for it is sometimes a natural valley used for that purpose,) while the old cart-road remains at the bottom of the foss, or valley. This may be seen very

<sup>a</sup> Varro de Ling Lat., v. 32.

<sup>b</sup> Plinii Nat. Hist., xxxvi. 24, 3.

clearly outside of the Porta di S. Giovanni, on the high level and embankment, and the Porta Asinaria, a few yards from it, on the low level. In this instance three old roads are united in one new one, the Viæ Asinaria, Lateranensis, and Latina; all these are united in the Via Appia Nova, the first mile of which is the Via Asinaria, into which the Via Lateranensis runs within that distance, and the old Via Latina is united with it (or rather, perhaps, crosses it obliquely, and is united with it for a short distance only), at two miles from Rome; but this still continues in use as a cart-road, and about a mile further on becomes the carriage-road to Frascati, and then again a bridle-road to Tusculum, and another branch of it a carriage-road to Rocca di Papa, originally Alba Longa. But tombs of the first century occur at intervals along the Via Appia Nova, shewing that it was a new road at that time, and it is mentioned as a new road by Frontinus in his treatise on the Aqueducts.

The second part, or chapter, consists of

#### THE WALLS AND GATES OF THE EMPIRE,

repaired and restored in parts many times by the Popes, but the line not altered on the eastern side of Rome. These walls and gates were built upon the old earthworks of the outer *mœnia*; these two chapters are, therefore, closely connected together, and the pagination has been continued, though it was originally intended to have kept each separate, and paged separately; so that in case of any fresh evidence being brought to light on this particular subject, it might be added without disturbing the rest of the work<sup>c</sup>. I had seen the evil of the opposite plan in the case of Dr. Smith's Dictionary. Dr. Dyer's account of Rome in that work *was* the best that had been written at the time it was first published, twenty years since; but the great excavations of the last ten years have made a great part of it quite obsolete.

I am aware that my opinion on this point is disputed;

<sup>c</sup> My plan being unusual, some confusion in the paging occurred from this circumstance, as well as from the first

edition being brought out during my absence from England.

but this additional evidence makes my view of the case perfectly clear and unanswerable; it is impossible to explain in any other manner the thirty-seven gates of Pliny<sup>d</sup>, which all the editors of his works have declared to be inexplicable, because they did not see that there was an inner and an outer wall to Rome, and that Pliny mentions first the twelve in the *inner* wall, and then adds the twenty-four in the outer wall, and says that the first twelve are not to be counted twice over, although it was necessary to pass through these twice in measuring the distance from the Milliarium Aureum to the outer gates. When the clue is once given, any one can measure them upon the plan of Rome; any decent plan shews the line of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius, and the line of the cliffs of the hills. The inner gates are always at the upper end of the valleys between them, not at their mouths, where they are usually misplaced on the ordinary plans<sup>e</sup>.

Another proof of this is the Cippus Pomœrii of Hadrian, still remaining *in situ*, half-way between the cliffs of the old Capitoline fortress and the outer wall at the Porta Flaminia, outside of which a Cippus Pomœrii of Augustus was found. The cippus of Hadrian is now engraved, and given in this Supplement<sup>f</sup>. The line of the "second wall of Rome," which "united the two hills in one city<sup>g</sup>," is also now traced more distinctly, and additional evidence is given by the existing remains. Other plates are added with the same object, to demonstrate the truth of what had been before stated. The primitive huts within the strong walls and cliffs of Gabii<sup>h</sup> give a good idea of what the habitations of the early Romans within their stone walls on the Palatine must have been.

<sup>d</sup> Plinii Nat. Hist., iii. 9.

<sup>e</sup> Most of the modern plans of Rome, which are very numerous, are based upon reductions of that of Nolli, in which these points are clearly shewn.

<sup>f</sup> Plate XXII.

<sup>g</sup> Dionysius, Ant., ii. 66. This could not be done in a satisfactory manner until the year 1875, because one important link in the chain of evidence is the existence of a tower of the time of the Kings at the *northern* end of the

Forum of Augustus, corresponding with the one that had previously been found at the southern end; the remains of the northern tower are slight, but sufficient to be decisive of the fact that such a tower stood there. It is now visible in the garden, and is partly under the buildings of the nunnery that occupies the site of the great temple of Mars Ultor, which had been quite inaccessible for half-a-century until the year 1875.

<sup>h</sup> Plate I.

Of Roma Quadrata, some fresh evidence by engravings from drawings is also given, because in some cases photographs are not practicable. The incredulity of the modern school is well known, and all drawings that do not agree with their ideas are at once set down as *made to suit* the views of the artist or of his employer. For this reason photographs and photo-engravings are always given where it is practicable to do so, because these are evidence of the fact that such a wall stood there when the photograph was taken. In many cases the pits that had been dug were obliged to be filled up again, so that the photographs are then the only evidence, without people will dig up again the objects which were not destroyed. The great foss across the Palatine Hill, on the south side of Roma Quadrata (called by Signor Rosa an *Intermontium*), could not be shewn without drawings and sections<sup>1</sup>.

The Basilica Jovis, the remains of which stand near the eastern end of the great foss, are scarcely intelligible to persons who are not accustomed to such examination without a restoration; one has therefore been made<sup>k</sup>. Enough remains to shew those accustomed to the study of such buildings that it must have been very nearly, if not exactly, what is here represented; but probably the great brick vault was concealed by a rich flat ceiling, such as we find in the churches built in imitation of the basilicas, but of this we have no evidence, the portions of the walls that remain are not high enough<sup>l</sup>.

The Lupercal being mentioned by Augustus among his works, remains of it were almost sure to exist, and these have been found recently by the archæologists. Sections of it have already been given<sup>m</sup>, but nothing to shew the site, which is an important part of the evidence that this was the Lupercal; the site is exactly where it ought to be<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> These are given in Plates II. and III.

<sup>k</sup> It is now given in Plate IV.

<sup>l</sup> The visible remains have previously been given in the Plates of the Palatine, and more completely in the Photographs, and shew that no liberties have been taken. The one tall column that

remains standing is a conspicuous object in all views of that part of the Palatine. See Hills of Rome, Plate X., and Photographs, Nos. 2224, 2225, 2230.

<sup>m</sup> Plate V.

<sup>n</sup> This is shewn in Plate V. of the Supplement.

In the same manner the plan of the site of the Porta Capena is now given, with more details of it<sup>o</sup>; and the real fountain of Egeria<sup>p</sup> is also shewn, as it is in connection with it, having been at the lower end of the Camenæ, or Grove of the Muses, at the upper end of which was the gate. A fountain in the valley of the Caffarella, two miles from Rome, has long been mistaken for the fountain of Egeria, but the fountain there shewn has been proved by some excavations to be a *nymphæum* of an aqueduct, the Aqua Antoniniana, which passes along the bank of the valley. That the fountain intended in the legend is in the valley between the Cœlian and the Aventine is perfectly clear. The great *agger* of Servius Tullius has been further illustrated, before the remains are entirely swept away by the necessities of the new city<sup>q</sup>. The very remarkable horn-work at the north end, on which the house of Sallust was built, is shewn, and the house of Mæcenas<sup>r</sup>, which stood on a similar horn-work at the south end.

The palace of Tiberius on the Palatine is also given in a photo-engraving<sup>s</sup>, in its present state; it is on the side next the Circus Maximus, which it overlooked, and is identified by the comparison with the interior of the north wall of the Prætorian Camp, built by Tiberius. The building usually so-called at the north-east corner of the hill overlooking the Forum is of the time of Trajan and Hadrian. This is shewn in another plate<sup>t</sup>, and details of it, on the Clivus Palatinus. A beautiful piece of stucco-ornament, in a small vault under a passage which leads to the bridge of Caligula, is also given<sup>u</sup>. This may possibly be of the time of Caligula; but the other palace called by his name is built up against this, as the vertical joints in the construction shew.

<sup>o</sup> Plates X. and XI.  
<sup>p</sup> Plate XV.

<sup>p</sup> Plate XII.

<sup>q</sup> Plate IX.

<sup>r</sup> Plate XIII. and XIV.

<sup>t</sup> Plate XVI.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

## PART II.

\* *Remains Existing.*

\*\* *Photographs.*

### *Buildings in Rome, &c.*

A.U.C. A.D.

- 340 S. Croce in Gerusalemme—Church made in the Prætorium of the Sessorium, the residence of S. Helena, by Constantine II. 1
- 352 S. Maria Maggiore (Liberian Basilica), founded by Pope Liberius (Anastasius, 52). 2
- 354 Mausoleum of S. Constantia built. 3
- 1112 359 \*\*Sarcophagus of Junius Bassus. (Inscription.) 4
- 366 \*\*Obelisk placed in the Circus Maximus, now in the Piazza di S. Giovanni. (Inscript. Gruter, 186, 3.) 5
- 367 Church of S. Petronilla(?), Via Ardeatina, founded by Pope Damasus, (54). 6
- S. Lorenzo in Damaso (or SS. Laurence and Damasus), founded by Pope Damasus (Anastasius, 54).
- \*\*Inscriptions of Damasus in the Catacombs. 7
- 1121 368 \*\*Bridge of Cestius dedicated. (Inscript. *in situ*.) 8
- 1130 377 Basilica Julia restored by Cajus Vettius Probianus the Prefect. (Inscript. ap. Orell, 24.) 9
- 379 Arches of Gratianus, Valentinianus, and Theodosius. (Inscript.)
- 380 Capitolium restored. Porticus of the twelve gods restored.
- 1119 382 Catacomb of S. Sebastian, restored by Pope Damasus. (Inscript. ap. Gruter, 1172, 11.) 10
- Catacomb of the Vatican, restored by Pope Damasus. (Inscript. ap. Gruter, 1163, 1—10.)
- 386 S. Paul's, on the Via Ostiensis, rebuilt by Valentinian II., finished by Theodosius and Honorius (Anastasius, 67; and Inscription *in situ* over chancel-arch).
- Basilica Crescentiana in Via Mameratina, founded, (56).
- Church of S. Pudentiana rebuilt by Siricius (*inscription in situ*).
- 398 Catacomb of Anastasius, *ad ursum pileatum*, founded, (56).
- 1148 395 } Theatre of Pompey restored. (In-
- 1161 408 } script. Orell., 5090.)

### *Contemporary Events.*

A.U.C. A.D.

- 337 CONSTANTINUS II. } Emperors.  
Constantius II. }  
Constans.
- 347 Birth of S. John Chrysostom.
- 352 Liberius, a Roman, Bp. of Rome.
- 353 Paul of Constantinople, Martyr. CONSTANTIUS, sole Emperor.
- 354 Ammianus Marcellinus, historian.
- 355 Felix II., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.
- 358 Aurelius Victor, historian.
- 360 JULIAN THE APOSTATE (Flavius Claudius) Emperor.
- 362 Julian abandons the Christian faith, and persecutes the Christians, 51.
- 363 Jovian (Flavius), Emperor.
- 364 Valentinian I. and Valens, Emperors. Valentinian and Gratian, Emperors of the West. *Sextus Rufus, historian.* Valens, Emperor of the East. *S. Gregory, Bp. of Nazianzum.* *S. Hilary, Bp. of Poitiers.* *Eutropii Epitome ends at this date.*
- 366 S. Damasus I., of Spain, Bp. of Rome.
- 371 S. Basil, Bp. of Cæsarea. *Optatus, Bp. of Milevi.* *Martin, Bp. of Tours.*
- 373 S. Athanasius dies.
- 375 GRATIAN AND VALENTINIAN II., Emperors of the West. *S. Ambrose, Bp. of Milan.*
- 378 S. Ephrem Syrus.
- 379 THEODOSIUS THE GREAT, Emperor of the East. He expels the Arians, and forbids Pagan worship in Rome. *S. Cyril, Bp. of Jerusalem, restored.*
- 381 The Second General Council held at Constantinople.
- 382 Alaric, King of the Goths. *S. Jerome (Hieronymus) at Rome.* *S. Augustine at Rome.*
- 383 VALENTINIAN II., Emp. of the West. ARCADIUS, Emperor of the East.
- 384 Siricius, Bp. of Rome. Symmachus, Præfect of Rome.
- 394 S. Gregory, Bp. of Nyssa.
- 395 ARCADIUS II., Emperor of the West. *Socrates, Church historian.* Honorius, Emperor of the West. Paganism quite driven out of Rome in his time. Stilicho, General.
- 397 Anastasius I. a Roman, Bp. of Rome. *Epiphanius, Christian writer.* *Prudentius, Christian poet.*

### PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 1 No. 398.  
2 Nos. 2124, 2125.  
3 Nos. 1600—1606.  
4 No. 2997.  
5 No. 760.

### PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 6 Nos. 3254, 3255.  
7 Nos. 1811, 1821.  
8 No. 163.  
9 Nos. 2289, 2726.  
10 Nos. 285, 286, 3222, 3223.

Note—The References to Anastasius are distinguished by these black figures, as 52.

*Buildings in Rome.*

A.U.C. A.D.

- 1156 403 \*\*Porta Maggiore and other Gates of Rome fortified by Honorius and Stilicho. (Inscript. *in situ*.) 1  
 Arches of Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius II. (Inscript. Gruter, 172, 1.) 2  
 Secretarium of the Senate, in the Forum Romanum, restored. (Inscript. Gruter, 170, 5.) 3  
 Church of S. Agnes f. m. founded by Innocent I. (27.) 4  
 Cemeteries of SS. Gervasius and Protasius made. (57) 5  
 410 Church of S. Vitale founded by Vestina, (57). 6  
  
 419 Cemetery of S. Felicitas made, (60).  
 422-32 \*\*Church of S. Sabina founded by an Illyrian Presbyter named Peter, (Metrical Inscription *in situ*; 65.) 7  
 423 Cemetery of S. Julia made, (62). 8  
 Tomb of the Emperor Honorius, in the crypt of S. Peter.  
 432 Church of S. Maria Maggiore rebuilt by Sixtus III. (64, and Inscript. *in situ*.) 9  
 ——— S. Laurence or Lorenzo f.m., built by Sixtus III. (65).  
  
 432-40 \*\*Baptistery of the Lateran built, with porphyry columns placed in it by Sixtus III. (65). 10  
 439-42 Church of S. Pietro in Vincoli founded (Socrates and Evagrius).  
 440-62 ——— S. Stefano f.m., on the Via Latina, founded in the time of Leo I. (66, and Inscript.) 11  
 ——— S. Paul's f.m., restored by Leo I. (66). Mosaic on arch. 12  
 \*\*Church of SS. John and Paul founded, (67). 13  
 1195 442 \*\*FLAVIAN AMPHITHEATRE RESTORED, by Lampadius. (Inscript. Orell., 13, 14, 2538.) 14  
 1196 443 \*\*Thermae of Constantine restored. (Inscript. Orell., 1147, 6526.) 15  
 445 \*\*Mosaic Pictures in S. M. Maggiore. (Inscript.) 16  
 450 Monastery and Church of S. Saba, on the Aventine, founded. (Hieronimi, Epist. 126; Inscript., De Rossi, i. 739; commenced, 71; dedicated, A.D. 475, 72.) 17  
  
 461-83 \*\*Church or Prætorium of S. Stefano Rotondo founded, (72). 18  
 462-68 \*\*Three Oratories added to the Lateran Baptistery by Pope Hilarius (692, and original Inscription *in situ*.) 19

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 1 Nos. 19, 20, 22, 30, 46, 49.  
 4 Nos. 1591, 1592.  
 5 No. 323.  
 6 Nos. 347, Plan.  
 8 No. 386.  
 12 Nos. 623, 2104, 2105, 3026, 3257.  
 13 Nos. 396, 397.

*Contemporary Events.*

A.U.C. A.D.

- 400 S. Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, poet.  
 Sulpicius Severus, Church historian.  
 Rufinus, Christian writer.  
 401 Innocent I., of Albano, Bp. of Rome.  
 403 The Emperor Honorius goes to Rome.  
 407 Death of S. John Chrysostom.  
 408 THEODOSIUS II., Emperor of the East.  
 Macrobius, Latin writer.  
 Blockade of Rome by Alaric.  
 410 Alaric takes and sacks Rome.  
 414 Pulcheria, sister of Theodosius, is made Augusta or Empress.  
 416 Paulus Orosius, historian.  
 417 Honorius goes again to Rome, and restores the City.  
 Zosimus, of Greece, Bp. of Rome.  
 418 Boniface I., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
 420 Eulalius, a Roman, Arian Bishop of Rome.  
 422 Celestin I., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
 423 The Emperor Honorius dies in Rome.  
 425 VALENTINIANUS III., Emperor of the West.  
 429 Theodoret's Ecclesiastical hist. ends  
 430 S. Augustine dies at Hippo.  
 431 The third General Council held at Ephesus.  
 432 Sixtus III., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
 433-53 Attila, Chief of the Huns.  
 S. Patrick preaches in Ireland.  
 438 Codex Theodosianus.  
 440 Leo I. (the Great), of Tuscany, Bp. of Rome.  
 An Earthquake at Rome, the Colosseum damaged.  
 446 The Britons send for aid against the Saxons.  
 447 War with Attila and the Huns.  
 449 Sidonius Apollinaris, historian.  
 450 PULCHERIA and MARCIAN, Emperors of the East.  
 451 The fourth General Council held at Chalcedon.  
 455 PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, Emperor of the West.  
 AVITUS (Flavius Cæcilius), Emperor of the West.  
 Genseric and the Vandals take and sack Rome.  
 457 MAJORIANUS (Julius), Emperor of the West.  
 LEO I. (Flavius), Emperor of the East.  
 461 SEVERUS (Libius), Emperor of the West.  
 Hilary, of Sardinia, Bp. of Rome.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 14 Nos. 367, 1763.  
 15 No. 155.  
 16 Nos. 1951 to 1966, and 2038 to 2060.  
 17 No. 276.  
 18 Nos. 211, 212, 213, 214, 995.  
 19 Nos. 1709, 1725.

*Buildings in Rome.*

A.U.C. A.D.

467-83 Church of S. Bibiana built, (72).

470 ——— S. Agatha in Subura,  
founded by Recimer, (inscript. ap.  
Muratori, and S. Greg., dial.  
iii. 19.) 1

——— S. Andrew, founded, (72).

475 ——— \*\*S. Stefano rotondo on  
the Cælian, dedicated, (72). 2492 Church of S. Anastasia founded by  
Gelasius I.498 Church of SS. Silvester and Martin  
(now S. Martino ai Monti), made  
by Pope Symmachus (in the  
Thermæ of Trajan) (80). 3Cemetery or Catacomb of S. Alex-  
ander and the Jordanes made,  
(81); (Restored 772.) 4*Contemporary Events.*

A.U.C. A.D.

466 Mamertus Claudianus Felicius,  
Christian writer,467 ANTHEMIUS (Procopius), Emperor  
of the West.

Simplicius, of Tivoli, Bp. of Rome.

468 Magnus Aurelius Cossiodorus,  
statesman and writer.472 OLYBRIUS (Anicius), Emperor of the  
West.473 GLYCERIUS (Flavius), Emperor of  
the West.474 NEPOS (Julius), Emperor of the  
West.

LEO II., Emperor of the East.

ZENO, Emperor of the East.

475 ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS, Emperor of  
the West.Fall of the Western Empire by the  
hands of Odoacer.

476 Odoacer, King of Italy.

478-67 Narses, general.

482 Felix II. (called III.), Bp. of Rome.

491 Anastasius I., Emperor.

492 Gelasius—Africa, Bp. of Rome.

494 Earthquakes.

495-565 Procopius, Greek historian.

496 Anastasius II., a Roman, Bp. of  
Rome.

Rome under the Exarchate\*.

498 Symmachus, a Roman, Bp. of Rome.

499 A ROMAN SYNOD\* held under Pope  
Symmachus, in the time of King  
Theodoric, (77).\* A.D. 499. Synodus Romanus sub Sym-  
macho Papa tempore Theodorici Regis.  
(Harduini Concil., vol. ii. 961.)

## EPISCOPORUM LXXIII.

CÆLIUS LAURENTIUS, archipresbyter,  
tituli Praxedis.

PRESBYTERI LXVII., De Roma.

Petrus Lampridius, tituli Praxedis.

Jovinus, Dionysius, Laurentius, Eutyches,  
tituli Æmilianæ.Paschasius, Valentinus, Stephanus,  
tituli Eusebii.

Januarius, Opilio, tituli Vestinæ.

Marcianus, Bonifacius, tituli Sanctæ Cæcilie.

Gordianus, tituli Pammachii.

Petrus, Urbicus, Servus Dei, tituli S. Clementis.

Paulinus Marcellinus, Septimius, tituli Julii.

Petrus, Redemptus, tituli Chrysgoni.

Asterius, Justinus, tituli Pudentis.

Andreas, tituli S. Matthæi.

Valens, Abundantius, Victorius, tituli S. Sabinæ.

Felix, Sebastianus, Adeodatus, tituli Equitii.

Projectilus, tituli Damasi.

Bonus, Dominicus, Vincemalis,

tituli Crescentianæ.

Romanus, Redemptus, tituli Tigridæ.

Sebastianus, Genesius, tituli Nicomedis.

Martinus, Epiphanius, tituli Cyriaci in Thermis.

Marcellus, tituli Romsni.

Asellus, tituli Vizantis.

Agatho, tituli S. Susannæ.

Anastasius, Julianus, tituli Anastasiæ.

Epiphanius, Paulinus, Agapetus, Stephanus,  
tituli Apostolorum.

Hilarius, Paulinus, Marcus, Paulinus II.

tituli S. Laurentii in Lucina.

Acontius, Paulinus, Severus, tituli Fasciolæ.

Benedictus, tituli Gaili.

Venantius, Dominicus, Timotheus,

tituli Marcelli.

Cyprianus, Abundius, tituli Marci.

This list is valuable evidence of the number  
of churches in Rome in the year 500.VII. Deacons subscribe their names, one  
for each of the seven Regiones of the Church  
in Rome.

*Buildings in Rome.*

A.U.C. A.D.

- 500 \*\*Walls of Rome repaired, and some of the Gates rebuilt by King Theodoric (Theodoric ep. 34, ap. Cassiodori Var., lib. ii.) 1
- 500-14 Church of S. Agnes (extramural) apse rebuilt by Pope Symmachus (80). 2
- S. Pancratius founded, (79). 3
- SS. Cosmas and Damian built on the site of three temples, and against the temple of Roma, (80 and 90). 4
- SS. John and Paul, additional buildings, (80). 5
- 508 Flavian Amphitheatre restored by Basilus. (Inscript. *in situ*.) 6
- 520 Church built by Hormisdas at Albano, (82). 6
- Altar in Church of S. Clement made by Hormisdas. (Inscript. *in situ*.)
- 523 Cem. of S. Priscilla restored or enlarged, (made in 296). 7
- SS. Felix and Adauctus made (89). 8
- SS. Nereus et Achilleus made, (89). 9
- 526-30 Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian restored by Felix IV. (90); with Mosaic Pictures. (Joannes Diaconus, Vita S. Gregorii; and Inscript. *in situ*.) 10
- 526 Cem. of Saturninus made, (90). 11
- 533 S. Sophia built at Constantinople.
- 536 Palace of Belisarius, on the Pincian, (100).
- 586 Pelagius II. makes his house into a Hospital for old people (*Xenodochium Pauperum*), 112. 12
- 553 Pons Salaria restored by Narses. 13
- 559 Church of SS. Philip and James (now SS. Apostoli) built by Pelagius I. (finished and dedicated by John III.), (110). 14
- 577 Cem. of S. Hermes made, (112). 15
- Restored A.D. 772.
- 578 Church of S. Lorenzo (extramural) rebuilt, and chancel-arch adorned with mosaics by Pelagius II. (112). 16
- 580 S. GREGORY, Monastery and Church of S. Andrea (now called S. Gregory), made by him in his paternal mansion (Joannes Diaconus, Vita S. Gregor. Turin., l. 13, c. 8); there are \*Ruins of this house, (113). 17
- 590 Church of S. Nicholas in Carcere made out of three temples. 18
- 595 Church of S. Balbina founded.

*Contemporary Events.*

A.U.C. A.D.

- 505 Alaric, King of the Visigoths.
- 505-63 *Belisarius, general.*  
An earthquake at Rome, the Colosseum again damaged.
- 506 *Pompeius Festus, grammarian.*
- 507 Defeat of Alaric, by Clovis.
- 510 *Boethius, philosopher.*
- 514 Hormisdas of Frosinone Bp. of Rome.
- 518 JUSTIN I., Emperor.
- 523 John I., of Tuscan, Bp. of Rome.  
Arian Churches re-consecrated.
- 526 Felix IV., of Benevento.
- 527 JUSTINIAN, Emperor (time of Belisarius and Narses).
- 529 *Dioscoros, a Roman, Arian Bp. of Rome.*  
*Codex Justinianus.*  
*First Benedictine Monastery at Monte Cassino.*
- 530 Boniface II., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.
- 532 John II., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.
- 535 Agapetus I., Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
Siege of Rome by Vitiges and the Goths.
- 536 Belisarius sent to defend Rome.  
S. Silverius, Bp. of Rome.
- 538 Vigilius, a Roman, Bp. of Rome.
- 546 CAPTURE OF ROME BY TOTILA.
- 551 Totila restores the Senate.
- 552 Totila defeated and slain by Narses.  
Fifth General Council.
- 555 Pelagius I., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.
- 560 John III., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.
- 562 *Cassiodorus, historian, becomes a monk.*
- 563 Belisarius acquitted and restored.
- 565 JUSTINUS II., Emperor.
- 574 S. Benedict I., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
*Gregory, Bp. of Tours, historian.*
- 577 Siege of Rome by the Lombards, (111, 112).  
A great flood in Rome and Italy, (112).
- 578 TIBERIUS II., Emperor.  
Pelagius II., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.
- 579 *Nicephorus Calixtus, historian.*
- 589 *Benedictine Monastery on Monte Cassino destroyed by the Lombards, (restored in 716).*  
The Lombards besiege Rome.
- 582 MAURITIUS, Emperor.
- 590 Gregory I., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.
- 593 Ravages of the Lombards.
- 598 S. Augustine goes to England.
- 599 A famine in Rome.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 1 Nos. 51 to 55.  
2 No. 1591.  
4 Nos. 268, 418.  
7 Nos. 612, 618, 619, 1467 to 1472.  
9 Nos. 1609, 1613, 1615, 1616, 1815, 1816.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 10 Nos. 1441 to 1444.  
13 Nos. 757, 758.  
16 Nos. 320, 592, 594, 1032.  
17 Nos. 420, 421, 996, 997.  
18 Nos. 1115, 1117.

*Buildings in Rome.*

- A.D.  
 600 Church of S. Agatha Gothorum in Subura, founded, (113). 1  
 607 The Pantheon consecrated as the Church of the Martyrs, with the consent of the Emperor Phocas, (116). 2  
 608 COLUMN OF PHOCAS in the Forum Romanum (inscription, ap. Henzen. 559). 3  
 613. Boniface II. makes his house a Monastery, (116). 4  
 617 Cem. of Nicodemus, (118). 5  
 623 Church of S. Agnes rebuilt, and Mosaic pictures made, (119). 6  
 626 Cem. of SS. Petrus et Marcellinus made (120), (restored A.D. 772). 7  
 Church of S. Lucia in Selce founded in the Thermæ of Trajan, (120). 8  
 S. Sisto Vecchio, Monastery of. 9  
 Church of the Santi Quattro Coronati built (120), (rebuilt A.D. 847). 10  
 626-38 ——— SS. Vincentius and Anastasius, "ad aquas Salvias" (or Tre Fontane), founded by Honorius I. (Ughelli, Additions to Ciacconius). 11  
 ——— S. Adriano (or Hadrian, "in tribus Fatis," or *in tribus foris*) built by Honorius I. (120). 12  
 ——— S. Lorenzo in the Cem. of Cyriacus, (119). 13  
 ——— S. Pancratius, (120). 14  
 638 Church of S. Severinus at Tivoli, (120). 15  
 Mosaic picture in the Apsè of S. Peter's. (123). 16  
 640 Oratory of SS. Venantius and Anastasius, adjoining the Lateran Baptistery, built by John IV. (124). 17  
 642 S. Stefano Rotondo, Mosaic picture on the apse of, placed by Pope Theodore (128; and Inscription). 18  
 645 Relics of SS. Primus and Felicianus translated to the Church of S. Stephen, (123). 19  
 Church of S. Valentinus at the Pons Milvius, founded, (123). 20  
 Oratory of S. Silvester, at the Lateran, (123). 21  
 674 Church of S. Peter, Via Portuensis, restored, (138). 22  
 Monastery of S. Erasmus, on the Cælian, enlarged, (138). 23  
 675 Church of the Apostles, Via Ostiensis, restored, (139). 24  
 683 Church of S. Giorgio in Velabro founded by Leo II., (149). 25  
 Relics of S. S. M. translated to Church of S. Bibiana, (149). 26  
 684 Church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina, restored, (152). 27

*Contemporary Events.*

- A.D.  
 602 PHOCAS, Emperor.  
 603 *Dialogues of S. Gregory.*  
*Conversion of the Saxons in England.*  
 604 Sabinianus of Volterra, Bp. of Rome.  
 606 Persian war,—Syria and Palestine devastated.  
 607 Boniface III., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
 608 Boniface IV., of Valeria, Bp. of Rome.  
 610 HERACLIUS, Emperor.  
*Theophylact, historian.*  
 612 Isidorus of Spain, theologian.  
 615 Deusdedit I., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
 619 Boniface V., of Naples, Bp. of Rome.  
 622 MUHAMMAD.  
 625 Honorius I., of Frosinone, Bp. of Rome.  
 Restores the Aqua Sabatina of Trajan, (120).  
 628 *The Paschal Chronicle ends.*  
*Georgius of Pisidia, historian.*  
 640 *Johannes Philoponus, historian.*  
 Severinus, a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
 John IV. of Dalmatia, Bp. of Rome.  
 641 HERACLIUS, Constantinus, and Heracleonas, Emperors.  
 CONSTANS II., Emperor. He goes to Italy and sacks Rome.  
 642 Theodore I., of Jerusalem, Bp. of Rome.  
 649 S. Martin I., of Todi, Bp. of Rome.  
*The Second Synod of Bishops held in the Lateran, (131).*  
 654 Eugenius I., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
 657 Vitalian, of Segni, Bp. of Rome.  
 668 CONSTANTINUS II., Emperor.  
 672 Adeodatus, a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
 675 Domnus I., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
 678 Agatho—of Reggio, Bp. of Rome.  
*The Plague in Rome, (141).*  
 680 *Sixth General Council.*  
 682 S. Leo II., of Sicily, Bp. of Rome.  
 684 Benedict II., a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
 685 John V., of Antioch, Bp. of Rome.  
 JUSTINIANUS II., Emperor.  
 686 Peter, a Roman, Bp. of Rome.  
*Theodore, a Roman, Bp. of Rome.*  
*Paschal, anti-Pope.*  
 687 Conon, of Thrace, Bp. of Rome, elected by the army in S. Stefano Rotondo, (156).  
 Sergius I., of Antioch, Bp. of Rome.  
*Sergius ordains Directaldus Abp. of Britain, (152).*

PHOTOGRAPHS—  
 2 Nos. 2959, 2730.  
 3 No. 2288.  
 6 Nos. 1591, 1592, 1593.  
 8 No. 299.  
 9 No. 974.  
 10 No. 219.

PHOTOGRAPHS—  
 11 No. 3063.  
 12 No. 306.  
 16 No. 638.  
 17 No. 1710.  
 18 No. 1925.  
 25 Nos. 390, 1258, 1259, 1260.

<i>Buildings in Rome.</i>	<i>Contemporary Events.</i>
A.D.	A.D.
700 Church of S. Maria in Via Lata rebuilt.	700 Cathedral of Ostia restored (Anastas. 163).
705 Catacomb of S. Marcellinus restored.	701 John VI., of Greece, Pope.
Church of S. Euphemia restored, (163).	705 John VII., of Greece, Pope.
S. Peter's Lady-chapel built by John VII. (167, and Inscription <i>in situ</i> in the crypt).	708 Sisinius, of Syria, Pope.
724 Church of S. Croce in Hierusalem, restored by Gregory II., (167).	Constantinus, of Syria, Pope.
730 House of Honesta, mother of Gregory II., converted into the Mon. and Church of S. Agatha, (183).	711 PHILIPPICUS BARDANES, Emperor.
736 Mon. of Chrysogonus in <i>trastevere</i> , built, (196).	712 A civil war in Rome.
There are remains of these buildings.	713 ANASTASIUS II., Emperor.
731-41 Walls of Rome restored, (202).	715 Gregory II., of Rome, Pope.
Monasteries of John Evan., John Bapt., Paneratius, built, (197).	A great flood at Rome, (189).
Church of S. Salvator, or of Constantine, at the Lateran, restored, (197).	716 THEODOSIUS III., Emperor.
Church of S. Calixtus, or S. M. Nova Transtiberim, rebuilt.	718 LEO II. (Isauricus), Emperor.
Roof of the Pantheon, restored, (200).	He issues an Edict against the worship of Images.
731-741 CEMETERY CHAPELS RESTORED BY GREGORY III. (197).	731 Gregory III., of Syria, Pope.
Januarius. Processus et	741 Zacharias, Pope.
Urbanus. Martinianus.	CONSTANTINUS IV. (Copronymus), Emperor.
Tiburtius. Genesius (et altare	752 Stephen II. or III., of Rome, Pope.
Valerianus. crexit).	Stephen III., of Rome, Pope.
Maximus.	Blockade of Rome for three months by the Lombards (249).
742-52 Triclinium of the Lateran adorned with Mosaic pictures (218), and steps ( <i>scala</i> ) to go up above it, and a porch with bronze doors, and a belfry-tower, and a bronze railing ( <i>cancellus</i> ), and a figure of Christ in front of the doors.	754 The French, under King Pippin, promise to help the Pope (244).
752 Catacomb of S. Sotherus restored.	755 Boniface (Winifred) converts many in Germany, and is martyred.
759 Church of SS. Sylvester and Stephen (now S. Silvester in capite) built by Paul I. (260).	757 Paul I., of Rome, Pope. He brings Relics of the Martyrs from the Catacombs into Rome, (244).
760 — SS. Peter and Paul, in the Via Sacra, near the Temple of Romulus, (261). [That is, in the northern aisle of the great Basilica of Constantine.]	768 Theophilactus, Pope.
770 — S. Angelo in Pescaria built by Theodatus (Inscription <i>in situ</i> ).	Constantine II., of Nepi, Pope.
772 — S. John at the Porta Latina (Apse).	Stephen IV., of Reggio, Pope.
772-795 CHURCHES RESTORED BY HADRIAN I. (324-354).	The Lombards besiege Rome, (237).
S. John in the Lateran. Prisca.	769 Philip, of Rome, Pope.
S. Peter. Clement.	772 Hadrian I. (Colonna), of Rome, Pope.
S. Paul, with porticus leading to it. Silvester.	775 LEO IV., Emperor.
S. Lorenzo, f.m., (or S. Laurence). Januarius (at the Porta S. Lorenzo).	776 CHARLES THE GREAT or CHARLEMAGNE defeats the Saxons, and visits Rome.
S. Mark. Susanna.	— baptized with his chief companions by Pope Hadrian, in the Baptistery of the Lateran, then called the church of the Saviour, near the Lateran.
Valentine. Quiriacus.	Pope Hadrian makes numerous donations of gold and silver vessels, with hangings, vestments, and ornaments, to the principal churches in Rome and the neighbourhood, assisted by the Emperor Charlemagne.
Felix on the Pincian. Of the Saviour, called	Pope Hadrian urges "the donations of Constantine" as a reason for him to support the Papacy; Charles settles a dispute between Rome and Ravenna; he decrees TYTTES throughout all his dominions, and endeavours to revive learning.
Damasus. also of Constantine,	
The Apostles, in <i>via lata</i> . Peter and Paul.	

*Buildings in Rome.*

A.D.

**772—795 CHURCHES RESTORED BY HADRIAN I.**  
(continued).

Laurentius in Palatinis.  
 Maria in Cosmedin.  
 Lorenzo in Lucia.  
 Agapitus, f.m., (near S. Lorenzo.)  
 Lorenzo, f.m. (with the porticus leading to it).  
 Sixtus.  
 Hadrianus.  
 Paneratius.  
 Maria Majora.  
 Eusebius.  
 Euplus (at S. Paul's).  
 Stephen (near S. Paul's).  
 Hierusalem (in Sessoriano, S. Croce).  
 Peter ad Vincula (or Eudoxia).  
 Cosmas and Damian, in Tribus Fatis (Fanis?).  
 John Baptist (ad Portam Latinam).  
 Apostles at m. iii. in Via Appia, in loco qui appellatur catacumbis (S. Sebastian).  
 Pudens (or Potentiana).  
 Theodorus (in Velum Velabrum?).  
 Eugenius (tum intus quamque foris).

**772—775 CEMETERIES OR CATACOMBS RESTORED BY HADRIAN I. (325—351).**

SS. Peter and Marcellinus.  
 Gordianus and Epimachus.  
 Quartus and Quintus.  
 Sophia.  
 Tertullianus.  
 Urbanus.  
 Felicitas.  
 Chrysanthus et Darius.  
 Hilaria.

**795—816 CHURCHES RESTORED BY LEO III. (358—425).**

S. Peter in Vaticano.  
 S. Salvator in Laterano.  
 S. Paul.  
 S. Anastasia.  
 S. Sabina.  
 S. Maria Major.  
 S. M. in Fonticana.  
 S. Vitalis.  
 S. Susanna.  
 S. Crucis.  
 S. Stephanus Cata-galla.  
 S. Andrew.  
 S. Martin.  
 S. Lucia in Orphea.

**795—816 CEMETERIES RESTORED BY LEO III. (361).**

SS. Felix and Adauctus.  
 S. Menna.  
 S. Sixtus.  
 S. Cornelius.  
 S. Zoticus.

*Contemporary Events.*

A.D.

**777 Rise of the Merchants of Venice.**

Church of Edistus on the Via Ardeatina sixteen miles, restored.

The arches of the Claudian Aqueduct, then called Jobia, rebuilt by Hadrian I. (332. 333).

The Aqua Virgo restored, (336).

**780 CONSTANTINUS V., Emperor.**

780 The porticus or arcade, or covered way, from the Tiber to S. Peter's, rebuilt on a larger scale, 12,000 blocks of tufa used in the foundations.

782 Church of Rufina and Secunda, at Silva Candida (?) (with a Baptistery).

Church of S. Peter in Silice (on the Via Appia, M. xxx.)

783 Church of S. Lucius (Via Flaminia, M. v.)

784 Mosaicists of Ravenna sent to Aix-la-Chapelle.

787 The seventh General Council of the Church orders the use of Images.

The Gregorian Chant is introduced into France.

788 The Greeks attack Italy, and are totally defeated.

790 Diaconates founded and endowed.

The Aqueduct from the lake Sabbatina restored to use, and brought to S. Peter's.

Church of Secundinus at Prænestina restored.

791 A great flood in Rome, carries away the wooden gate of the Porta Flaminia to the Church of S. Mark; damages the Walls of Rome and the Aqueducts; they are restored by Pope Hadrian.

792 Church of S. Sabina in Ferentinello restored.

795 St. Leo III., of Rome, Pope.

**797 IRENE, Emperor.**

Sigern, king of Essex, goes to Rome.

Paulus Diaconus made a monk of Monte Cassino.

The Pope flies from Rome; he returns in 799.

\* This must be the small church now called S. Urban's.

*Buildings in Rome.*

- A.D.
- 800 Lateran Palace, Triclinium built, (384). 1
- 805 Church of S. Sabina, restoration begun by Leo III. (361).  
Oratory of S. Michael at the Lateran built, and adorned with mosaics, (414).
- 817-24 Church of S. Praxedis (S. Prassede) rebuilt on a new site, and the chapel of S. Zeno, or of the Holy Column, with Mosaics, added by Paschal I., (434). 2
- 820 ——— S. Cecilia Transtiberim rebuilt, (438). 3  
——— S. Maria in Domnica rebuilt, and has mosaics of this period, (435). 4  
Hospital for pilgrims built in the Naumachia Transtiberim, (439).
- 821 Monastery of Sergius and Bacchus built against an arch of the Aqueduct of the Lateran, (442).
- 824-27 Church of S. Sabina, restoration completed, and apse adorned with mosaics by Eugenius II. (452).
- 827 Church of S. Saturninus, via Salaria, rebuilt, (459).  
——— S. Hadrian in *tribus fatis* (i.e. in the Forum) rebuilt by Gregory VII., (465). 5
- 833 ——— S. Mark rebuilt and adorned with mosaics (Inscription *in situ*, 460).  
——— S. Giorgio in Velabro, Atrium (or Portico) added, (464).  
Aqueduct—Sabbatina restored, (467).
- 840 The City of Gregoriorolis, at Ostia, founded by Gregory IV. (477).
- 844 SS. Sylvester and Martin (S. Martino ai Monti), the upper church partly rebuilt by Sergius II., (491).
- 847 Church of SS. Quatuor Coronati rebuilt. 6  
Monasteries of SS. Peter and Paul, Sergius and Bacchus, Sylvester and Martin—founded, (493).
- 850 The LEONINE CITY built, (533). 7  
Church of S. Sisto Vecchio. 8  
Monastery of Stephen and Cassiorum restored, and Greek monks established in them, (511).  
Monastery of S. Martin restored, (553).
- 855 Catacomb of S. Marcus restored, 572 (vide A.D. 336). 9  
Church of SS. Peter and Marcellinus restored, (573).  
Church of S. M. Antiqua founded by Leo III.; enlarged by Benedict III., (568). 10
- 858 Catacomb of S. Pontianus restored. 11  
S. Clement's Church, Fresco painting in. 12
- 858-67 Church of S. Maria in Via Lata, (583).  
——— S. Maria Nuova restored, and apse adorned with mosaics, by Nicholas I., (592), now called S. Francesca Romana.
- 860 Cemetery of Felix, Abdon and Sennon, and Sebastian, restored, (601).  
Aqueducts, Virgo and Trajan restored.
- 875 The fortified Monastery of S. Paul f. m., built by John VIII., and called Giovannioli. 13

*Contemporary Events.*

- A.D.
- 800 CHARLEMAGNE, crowned by the Pope at Rome Emperor of the West, receives the keys of Jerusalem.
- 801 A great earthquake in Italy.
- 802 NICEPHORA, Empress.
- 803 Venice becomes independent.
- 810 Pepin, king of Italy, dies at Milan.
- 812 Bernhard son of Pepin, made king of Italy.  
Wilfred, Abp. of Canterbury, goes to Rome.
- 814 Death of Charlemagne, æt. 71.
- 816 Stephen V.—Rome, Pope.  
——— Crowns King Louis at Rheims.
- 817 Pascal I.—Rome, Pope.  
The election of Pascal as Pope confirmed by King Louis.
- 820 Lothaire made King of Italy.
- 824 Eugenius II.—Rome, Pope.
- 826 Zinzinius—Rome, Anti-Pope.
- 827 Valentinus II.—Rome, Pope.  
Gregory IV.—Rome, Pope.
- 828 The Saracens of Africa take Syracuse.
- 840 Death of King Louis, his kingdom is divided. Lothaire, King of Italy.
- 842 THEODORA, Empress of the East.
- 844 Sergius II.—Rome, Pope.
- 846 The Saracens advance to the walls of Rome, and sack S. Peter's and S. Paul's, Porto and Ostia fortified against them. (Fable of Pope Joan.)
- 847 Leo IV.—Rome, Pope.
- 855 Death of Lothaire, his son Louis King of Italy, and Emperor of the West.
- 857 St. Benedict III.—Rome, Pope.
- 858 Anastasius—Rome, Anti-Pope.  
Nicholas I.—Rome, Pope.
- 867 Hadrian II.—Rome, Pope.  
The Emperor Louis is crowned a second time in Rome.  
*Anastasius the Pontifical Librarian.*  
*John the Deacon.*  
*The false Decretals.*
- 872 John VIII.—Rome, Pope.
- 875 Death of the Emperor Louis.  
CHARLES THE BALD, King of Italy and Emperor of the West.
- 876 A great earthquake in Rome.
- 877 Carloman, King of Italy.  
Synods at Rome and at Ravenna.
- 879 Charles the Fat, King of Italy and Emperor, crowned at Rome in 881.
- 882 Martin II., Pope.
- 884 Hadrian III.—Rome, Pope.
- 885 Stephen VI.—Rome, Pope.  
(He is strangled in prison.)
- 888 Death of King Charles, confusion in Italy. "The Synod of Terror" is held.  
Lambert takes the Pope prisoner.  
Pope Gregory VIII. flies to France.
- 891 Formosus—Corsica, Pope.  
Guy of Spoleto, Emperor of the West.  
Lambert Emperor and King.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 1 No. 761.  
2 Nos. 1477 to 1484, 1506.  
3 Nos. 426, 1000.  
4 No. 1033.  
5 No. 306.  
6 No. 1001.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 7 Nos. 222, 224, 225, 371 to 375, 1311, 1312.  
8 No. 221.  
10 Nos. 3248, 3249.  
11 Nos. 607 to 610.  
12 No. 1267, 1415.  
13 No. 3258.

<i>Buildings in Rome.</i>	<i>Contemporary Events.</i>
A.D.	A.D.
896 Church of the Lateran, or <i>BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE</i> , much damaged by a great earthquake, and falls from decay. <span style="float:right">1</span>	896 Boniface VI.—Tuscany, Pope 18 days. Stephen VII.—Rome, Pope. ARNULF crowned Emperor in Rome.
Monastery of S. M. Cosmedin, for the <i>Scala Græca</i> , or Greek monks in Rome. <span style="float:right">2</span>	897 Romanus I., Pope. Theodore II.—Rome, Pope 20 days.
904-28 Church of the Lateran rebuilt by Sergius III. and his successor, John X. (Inscription formerly <i>in situ</i> , edited by Pertz from MS. in Chigi library). <span style="float:right">3</span>	898 John IX.—Tivoli, Pope. Berenger, King of Italy. 900 Benedict IV.—Rome, Pope. 901 <i>Death of Alfred the Great.</i> 903 Leo V.—Ardea, Pope two months. Christopher—Rome, Pope.
	904 Sergius III.—Rome, Pope. 911 Anastasius III.—Rome, Pope. 913 Landonius—Sabina, Pope.
	915 <i>The Saracens defeated by the Christians.</i> John X.—Ravenna, Pope. Berengarius crowned Emperor at Rome. Theodorus and Marozia in the Castle of S. Angelo. Marozia marries Guido, Count of Tusculum.
	A Revolution in Rome. Alberic made Senator. 926 Hugh of Provence, King of Italy, marries Marozia.
	928 Leo VI.—Rome, Pope. 929 Stephen VII.—Rome, Pope. 931 John XI.—Rome, Pope; he was the son of Marozia.
	936 Leo VII.—Tusculum, Pope. 939 Stephen VIII.—Germany, Pope. 943 Martin III.—Rome, Pope.
	Hugh besieges Rome. The Italians call Otho to help them. 946 Agapetus II.—Rome, Pope.
	947 Lothaire II., King of Italy. 949 <i>A Synod held in Rome.</i> 950 Berenger and Adalbert, Kings of Italy.
	956 John XII. (Octavianus)—Tusculum, Pope. 962 Otho I.—Emperor, crowned in Rome. Otho II., King of Italy.
	963 Leo VIII.—Rome, Pope. <i>A Synod held in Rome; John XII. deposed, Leo VIII. elected.</i>
	964 Berenger surrenders to Otho. Revolt of Rome, Leo VIII. set aside and Benedict V. elected Pope. Rome besieged by Otho I.
	965 John XIII. elected Pope and expelled. 966 John XIII. restored by Otho.
	967 Ravenna restored to the Popes by Otho I. 970 Otho II. crowned Emperor; he marries Theophania.
	972 Benedict VI.—Rome, Pope. Benedict VI. exiled in Saxony. Marriage of Otho II. to Theophania at Rome. 974 Domnus II.—Rome. Crescentius the real Governor of Rome.
75 **Monastery of S. Croce in Gerusalemme, built by Benedict VIII. (Inscription.) <span style="float:right">4</span>	975 Benedict VII.—Rome, Pope one month, then strangled. <i>Boniface VII.—Pope.</i>

<i>Buildings in Rome.</i>	<i>Contemporary Events.</i>
A.D.	A.D.
983 Tomb of the Emperor Otho II., in the crypt of S. Peter's. (Dionysius, Basil. Vat., pl. x.) 1	981 Otho visits Rome, and dies there in 983.
984 ——— S. Alexius, Benedictine Monastery founded by Sergius, Bishop of Damascus. (Inscription.) 2	983 John XIV.—Pavia, Pope. Orto III. King and Emperor. THEOPHANTA, Empress.
985 Benedictine Abbey of S. M. de Ara Cœli del Campidoglio, founded. 3	984 Pope John XIV. tortured and murdered in the Castle of S. Angelo. Great fall of the Papal Power.
	985 John XV.—Rome, Pope; he flies from Rome, but is recalled and dies.
1001 Church of S. Bartholomew on the Island of the Tiber (originally dedicated to S. Adalbert of Prague) built by the Emperor Otho III. (Chronicles of Leo Ostiensis and Otho of Frisingen in Muratori, <i>Rev. Ital. Script.</i> ; and in-script.) 4	989 Theophania arrives at Rome as Regent, and suppresses sedition.
	996 Gregory V. (Bruno)—Saxony, Pope. Otho III. again besieges Rome. Death of Hugh Capet. Orto III., Emperor of the West, King of Italy, crowned at Rome.
1011 ** ——— S. Urbano alla Caffarella, Wall paintings. (Inscription <i>in situ</i> .) 5	997 John XVI.—Pope ten months. <i>The Hungarians become Christians.</i> Crescentius excommunicated by Gregory. A Synod in S. Peter's under Otho and Gregory.
	998 Otho restores Gregory. Castle of S. Angelo taken by assault. Crescentius beheaded.
	999 Sylvester II. (Gerbert)—Auvergne, Pope.
	1001 Otho III. enters Rome as a pilgrim.
	1002 Death of Otho. Ardouin King of Italy. Pope Sylvester endeavours to revive learning, and is accused of magic.
	1003 John XVI.—Rome, Pope. John XVII.—Rome, Pope.
	1004 S. Bruno consecrated Bishop of Prussia, and martyred by the Pagans. HENRY crowned King of Italy at Pavia.
	1009 Sergius IV.—Rome, Pope. <i>Temple of Jerusalem destroyed by the Sultan of Babylon.</i>
	1012 Benedict VIII. driven from Rome.
	1014 Benedict restored, and crowns Henry as Emperor.
	1016 The Saracens repulsed by the help of the Normans.
	1020 The Pope applies to the Emperor Henry for help against the Greeks, and engages Rudolph with a band of Normans.
	1021 Benedict VIII.—Tusculum, Pope.
	1024 John XVIII.—Tusculum, Pope. Death of Henry, election of Conrad.
	1027 Conrad is crowned King of Italy and Emperor at Rome; he licenses the Normans to defend Southern Italy.
	1033 Benedict IX.—Tusculum, Pope. Alberico, Count of Tusculum, purchases the Papal chair for his son, ten years of age, who takes the name of Benedict IX.
	1044 The Romans expel Benedict IX. <i>Sylvester III., Anti-Pope for three months.</i> Gregory VI. buys the Papal chair.
	1046 HENRY crowned Emperor at Rome, expels the three rival Popes.

*Buildings in Rome.*

A.D.

1054 \*\*Church of S. Pudentiana, North Aisle rebuilt with HERRING-BONE-WORK. (Inscription.) 1

1061 Church of Monte Cassino, built and dedicated in the presence of the Pope.

1072 Church of S. Biagio della Pignetta, built by Alexander II. (Inscription.)

1073 \*\*Castle of Hildebrand, in Trastevere. 2  
Church of S. Maria in Portico, near the Forum Romanum, dedicated. (Inscription.) 3

1080 \*\*—— S. Clement, Fresco paintings of Beno di Rapiza in Crypt. 4  
—— S. Pudentiana restored by Cardinal Benedictus. 5  
—— S. Prassede restored, and a cloister built. 6

1090 —— S. Maria in Capella, Campanile of. 7

1099 \*\*—— S. Clement, Apse of, decorated with Mosaics by Cardinal Anastasius. 8

1099—1118 \*\*—— SS. Quattro Coronati, restored and consecrated by Paschal II. (Pandulf of Pisa, in Muratori, t. iii.) 9

—— S. Hadrian in the Forum consecrated (probably restored) by Paschal II., "ad monticulum S. Hadriani in tribus foris." 10

—— S. Maria in Monticelli consecrated (campanile and mosaic on apse). (Pandulf of Pisa, Muratori, t. iii.)

*Contemporary Events.*

A.D.

1047 Clement II. (Snidger)—Saxony, elected Pope.

A council at Rome condemns simony, and declares no election of Pope valid without the sanction of the Emperor.

1048 Damasus II.—Boppa—Bavaria. Pope 23 days.

1049 Leo IX.—Bruno—Alsace, Pope.

1050 Councils at Rome and Vercelli.

1053 Battle of Civitella, Leo IX. defeated by the Normans.

1054 DIVISION OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN CHURCHES.

1055 Victor II.—Gebhard, Tyrol, Pope.

1056 Death of the Emperor, Henry III. Henry IV. Emperor, Agnes, Regent.

1057 Stephen X.—Lorraine, Pope.

1058 Benedict X.—Rome, Anti-Pope. Nicholas II. (Gherardus)—Burgundy, Pope.

1059 A Council at Rome decrees that the Pope shall be elected by the Cardinals.

1061 Alexander II. (Radagio)—Milan, Pope.

Honorius II. (Cadalous of Parma), Anti-Pope.

Earl Tostig comes to Rome and compels the Pope to confirm Aldred as Archbishop of York.

1062 Godfrey restores Alexander II.

1072 Petrus Damianus, historian, dies.

1073 Gregory VII. (Hildebrand, or Aldobrandesehi)—Soana in Tuscany, Pope.

1074 Robert Guiscard excommunicated.

1075 A Council at Rome decrees all ecclesiastical appointments to be made valid by the Pope only.

1080 Clement II. (Guibert of Ravenna), Anti-Pope.

A Council at Rome recognises Count Rudolf.

Another Council at Brixia deposes Gregory VII.

1081 The Emperor Henry and the Anti-pope attack the Leonine City and are defeated by the Romans.

1083 The Emperor again attacks Rome.

1084 Rome surrenders to the Emperor Henry, and Gregory VII. is besieged in S. Angelo.

Robert Guiscard and the Normans sack Rome and burn many buildings, from the Lateran to the Colosseum.

1085 Gregory VII. dies at Salerno, Papacy vacant for a year.

1086 Victor III. (Desiderius, Abbot of Monte Cassino).

1088 Urban II. (Otho, Bishop of Ostia), Pope.

1089 The Emperor Henry excommunicated.

1095 Peter the Hermit preaches the Crusade.

1099 Paschal II.—Bieda, Pope.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 1 Nos. 389, 858, 3060.  
2 No. 230.  
4 Nos. 1264 to 1268.  
6 Nos. 1370, 1477.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 7 No. 439.  
8 No. 1274.  
9 No. 2213.  
10 No. 306.

<i>Buildings in Rome.</i>	<i>Contemporary Events.</i>
<p>A.D. 1106 Church of S. Maria del Popolo, founded by Paschal II. <b>1</b></p> <p>1108—1119 **Church of S. Clement rebuilt (the upper part), by Cardinal Anastasius. <b>2</b></p> <p>1110 ——— S. Prassede, Campanile built over north transept. <b>3</b></p> <p>1112 Church of SS. Quattro Coronati, restored. Church of S. John Lateran, rebuilt. <b>4</b></p> <p>1114 **———— S. Lorenzo in Lucina, Campanile of. <b>5</b></p> <p>1118 ——— S. Sebastian in Palatio built. <b>6</b>  ———— S. Maria in Cosmedin restored by Gelasius II. (Pandulf of Pisa, in Muratori.) <b>7</b>  ———— S. Bartolomeo all' Isola, restored, and campanile. (Inscription.) <b>8</b>  Body of S. Sempronius, martyr, found in Via Latina, translated to S. Lorenzo in Lucina. (Inscription.)</p> <p>1119 Church of S. Sylvester in Capite rebuilt. <b>9</b>  Lateran Palace, Chapel of S. Nicholas. <b>10</b></p> <p>1120 Church of S. Calixtus built.  ———— S. Balbina built or rebuilt. <b>11</b>  **———— S. Michael (in Borgo) built. <b>12</b>  ———— S. Lorenzo in Pane Perna. <b>13</b>  **———— S. Cecilia in Trastevere, Campanile of. <b>14</b></p> <p>1129 ——— S. Chrysogonus rebuilt by Cardinal Johannes De Crema. <b>15</b>  ———— S. Agnes de Agone, "ecclesia S. Agnetis de cryptis Agonis" (Piazza Navona), dedicated. <b>16</b></p> <p>1130-43 **Chapel of S. Sylvester, adjoining the church of SS. Quattro Coronati, founded by Innocent II., and has original paintings. <b>17</b>  Church of S. Pudentiana restored by Innocent II. (Inscription). <b>18</b>  **———— S. Maria in Trastevere rebuilt, and the apse adorned with mosaics (Inscription). <b>19</b>  ———— S. Stefano Rotondo restored (Nicholas of Aragon, Muratori, t. iii.) <b>20</b></p> <p>1139 ——— S. John in the Lateran, roof rebuilt. <b>21</b>  ———— S. Paul, apse repaired. <b>22</b>  Porticus from the Vatican to Church of S. Maria (Traspontina) restored. <b>23</b>  Church of S. Thomas in Parione, consecrated by Innocent III. <b>24</b></p> <p>1140 Church and cloisters of SS. Vincentius and Anastasius <i>alle Tre Fontane</i>, rebuilt. (Ughelli, and Inscription.) <b>25</b></p> <p>1144 S. Croce, church and monastery restored, with campanile, by Lucius II. (Nicholas of Aragon, in Muratori.) <b>26</b></p> <p>1148 S. Maria in Trastevere, campanile of. <b>27</b></p>	<p>A.D. 1100 <i>Albert</i>—Atella, <i>Anti-Pope</i>.  1102 <i>Theodoric</i>—Rome, <i>Anti-Pope</i>.  <i>Sylvester III.</i>—Rome, <i>Anti-Pope</i>.  The Countess Matilda bequeaths all her estates to the Roman Church.</p> <p>1111 Henry enters Rome, is crowned by Paschal, and appoints the Countess Matilda vice-gereat.</p> <p>1112 A Council in the Lateran annuls the concessions made by the Pope.</p> <p>1115 Death of the Countess Matilda, æt. 69. Her inheritance is disputed by the Emperor and the Pope.</p> <p>1117 The Emperor Henry marches to Rome and is crowned a second time by the Abp. of Braga.  Beginning of the struggle between the Guelfs and the Ghibellines.</p> <p>1118 Gelasius II. (Giov. Cactani)—Gaeta, Pope, <i>Gregory VIII.</i>—Abp. of Braga, Spain, <i>Anti-Pope</i>.</p> <p>1119 Calixtus II.—Burgundy, Pope.  <i>Zonares</i>, historian.</p> <p>1120 Gregory VII. retires to Sutri.  Calixtus takes possession of the Lateran palace.</p> <p>1121 Sutri taken. Gregory surrenders.  The Order of the Præmonstratensians established.  <i>Petrus Diaconus</i>, historian.</p> <p>1123 A General Council held at the Lateran.</p> <p>1124 Honorius II.—Bologna, Pope.  <i>Theobald</i> ("Bocca di Pecore"), <i>Anti-Pope</i></p> <p>1125 Death of the Emperor Henry.  Lothaire elected Emperor.</p> <p>1127 Roger, Count of Sicily, is excommunicated.</p> <p>1128 Conrad, King of Italy, excommunicated.</p> <p>1130 Innocent II. (Papareschi)—Rome, Pope.  <i>Anacletus II.</i>, <i>Anti-Pope</i>, gains possession of the Lateran.  Roger crowned King of Sicily.  Innocent holds a Council at Clermont.</p> <p>1132 Lothaire expels Conrad, the Pope joins him.</p> <p>1133 Lothaire crowned at Rome.</p> <p>1137 Lothaire conducts Innocent II. to Rome, and dies.</p> <p>1138 <i>Victor IV.</i>, <i>Anti-Pope</i>.  All submit to Innocent II.</p> <p>1139 Pope Innocent taken prisoner by Roger.</p> <p>1140 Arnold denounces the corruptions of Rome.</p> <p>1143 Celestin II.—Città di Castello, Pope.</p> <p>1144 Lucius II.—Bologna, Pope.</p> <p>1145 Eugenius III. (Paganelli)—Pisa, Pope.  Pope Lucius II. is killed by a stone, in attempting to suppress the new Senate.</p>

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 2** Nos. 1270, 2072.  
**5** No. 2284.  
**7** No. 634.  
**11** No. 269, 278.  
**17** Nos. 2214 to 2219.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 18** No. 307.  
**19** No. 1915.  
**20** No. 212.  
**26** Nos. 404, 406.

*Buildings in Rome.*

- A.D.  
 1150 \*Tomb of Cardinal Alfanus in the Church of S. Maria in Cosmedin. **1**  
 Church of S. Pietro in Vincoli built. **2**  
 ——— S. Agatha rebuilt. **3**  
 \*Campanile of S. Benedict. **4**  
 1145 } Vatican Palace built by Eugenius III.  
 1152 } (Ciacconius.)  
 1154-59 \*Church of SS. John and Paul partly rebuilt, with Campanile and Porticus added by the English Pope (Breakspere). (Inscription.) **5**  
 Buildings connecting the Lateran Basilica with its Baptistery raised by Hadrian IV. (Bernardus Guidonis, in Muratori, t. iii.)  
 1157 Porta Metronia, on a bridge over the river Almo, rebuilt by the Senate. (Inscription *in situ*). **6**  
 1167 The buildings near the Vatican burnt by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa.  
 1181 A Palace built in the Basilica Liberiana (S. M. M.) by Cardinal Paulus Scholarius. **7**  
 1181—1198 Tombs of Popes in the Lateran.  
 1188 The Lateran Palace rebuilt. **8**  
 1189 Church of S. Maria in Aquirio founded. (Inscription.) **9**  
 1190 \* ——— S. Maria in Capella. **10**  
 Campanile of S. Rufina in Trastevere.  
 \*Campanile of S. Giovanni, a Porta Latina built, and the Church re-consecrated by Celestinus III. (Inscription *in situ*). **11**  
 1191 Hospital built near the Church of S. Maria in Porticu. **12**  
 Sacristy of the Lateran built by C. Savelli. **13**  
 1194—1198 Bronze doors in the Baptistery of the Lateran.  
 1195 Campanile of S. Salvatore alle Capelle.  
 1196 Church and Campanile of S. Eustachius built. **14**  
 \*Campanile of S. Marco de Venetia. **15**  
 Campanile of S. Giovanni in Laterano.  
 \*Church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina dedicated—Campanile. (Inscription.) **16**  
 ——— S. Eustachio consecrated by Celestinus III. (Inscription *in situ*).  
 1198 \*Campanile of S. Silvester in capite Via Lata. **17**  
 \*\*House of Pilate (?) (Crescentius) partly rebuilt.  
 Chapel of S. Thomas in Formis rebuilt.

*Contemporary Events.*

- A.D.  
 1150 Anastasius IV.—Rome, Pope.  
 1153 *Death of S. Bernard.*  
 1154 Hadrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspere)—Langley, England, Pope.  
 1155 The Emperor Frederic Barbarossa holds the Pope's stirrup, and is crowned at Rome.  
*Thomas à Becket Chancellor to Hen. II.*  
 1156 *Ireland given to Henry II. by a bull of Pope Hadrian.*  
 1157 *Wales submits to Henry II.*  
 1159 Alexander III. (Bandinelli)—Siena, Pope.  
 Rome besieged by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa.  
*Victor IV. (Cardinal Octavian)—Rome, Anti-Pope.*  
 1162 Pope Alexander flies into France.  
 1163 *Roger Hoveden, Ralph de Diceto, and Giraldus Cambrensis, write Chronicles; Ralph de Glanville a Digest of Laws.*  
 1164 *Paschal III.—Cremona, Anti-Pope.*  
 1167 A great Plague in Rome.  
 The Emperor takes Rome.  
 1168 Success of the Lombard League.  
*The City of Alexandria founded.*  
 1169 *Calixtus III.—Hungary, Anti-Pope.*  
 1174 S. Bernard canonized by Alexander III.  
 Peace between the Pope, Alexander III. and the Romans.  
 1177 Peace between the Emperor and the Pope.  
 1178 *Innocent III.—Rome, Anti-Pope.*  
 Submission of the Anti-Pope.  
 The Senate allowed to remain.  
 Eleventh General Council held at the Lateran.  
 The Waldenses excommunicated.  
 1180 The Anti-Pope, Innocent III., captured and banished.  
 1181 Lucius III.—Lucca, Pope.  
 1184 Lucius III. driven from Rome.  
 1185 Urban III. (Crivelli)—Milan, Pope.  
 1187 Gregory VIII. (di Morra)—Beneventum, Pope.  
 Clement III. (Scolari)—Rome, Pope.  
 The Pope urges a new Crusade.  
 1188 The Pope makes a treaty with the Senate.  
 1189 *The Third Crusade.*  
*Massacre of the Jews.*  
 1191 Celestin III. (Orsini)—Rome, Pope.  
 1196 Prince Frederic elected King of the Romans.  
 1198 Innocent III. (Conti)—Anagni, Pope.  
*Florence becomes an independent Republic.*  
 Ancona annexed to the States of the Church.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 1** No. 312.  
**4** No. 408.  
**5** Nos. 393, 395.  
**10** No. 439.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 11** No. 264.  
**15** Nos. 253, 1324.  
**16** No. 2284.  
**17** No. 2287.

*Buildings in Rome.*

- A.D.
- 1200 \*\*Castle of the Savelli on the Aventine. 1  
Campanile of S. Agatha alla Suburra.  
Church of S. Sixtus restored by Innocent III.
- 1204 \*Outer porch of S. Sabba built by Jacopo de Cosmati. (Inscription *in situ*.) 2
- 1208-41 \*\*Cloisters of the monastery of S. Paul begun by Abbot Peter of Capua, and finished by Abbot John V. (Inscription *in situ*.) 3
- 1210 \*Campanile of S. Pudenziana. 4  
Church and Hospital of S. Spirito in Sassia founded.
- 1213 Mosaic of the Cosmati on the Cælian.
- 1216-26 \*\*Church of S. Lorenzof. m. enlarged; porch, with wall-paintings, added by Honorius III. (Inscription.) 5  
— S. Paul f. m., Mosaics in the tribune given by Honorius III.  
Saneta Sanctorum Oratory at the Lateran, the rebuilding begun under Honorius III.
- 1217 Campanile of S. Alessio.
- 1220 Campanile of S. Michael in Sassia.  
Campanile of S. Eusebio.  
Church of S. M. Annunziata consec. (it is f. m. between S. Paul's and S. Sebastian's).
- 1221 Tomb of Honorius III. 6  
Church of SS. Vincentius and Anastasius rebuilt by Honorius III. (Ughelli.)
- 1226 Castle of the Capocci, in Suburra. Tower in the garden of S. Lucia.
- 1227 Castle of the Conti rebuilt.
- 1238 Campanile of S. Francesca Romana.  
\*S. Sabina re-consecrated by Gregory IX. 7
- 1246 Chapel of S. Silvester in Church of Sixtus IV. Coronati, with paintings.
- 1250 \*Campanile and Portico of S. Giorgio in Velabro. (Inscription.) 8  
Church of S. Antonio Abbas.
- 1252 \*\*S. Maria in Ara Cœli, inner cloisters of Convent built (Casimiro, History of Churches and Convents.) The ambores and mosaic pavement are the work of R. Cavallieri (Vasari). 9
- 1253 Church of S. Maria in Via founded.
- 1256 \*Tomb of Cardinal Fieschi. 10
- 1258 The Roman people restore Branca-Leoni, and destroy the Castles of the Barons and Counts.
- 1264 Church of S. Lucia del Gonfalone.
- 1265 Church of S. M. del Popolo—Altar consecrated.

*Contemporary Events.*

- A.D.
- 1203 Constantinople taken by the Crusaders.
- 1204 Great Progress of Venice.
- 1205 Boniface sells Crete to the Venetians.
- 1209 The Emperor Otho cedes the lands of the Empress Matilda to the Pope, and is crowned at Rome.
- 1210 Otho retains some of the lands, and is excommunicated.
- 1211 Innocent arrogates universal dominion.
- 1212 Innocent issues a Bull transferring the crown of England from John to Philip Augustus.
- 1213 King John does homage for his crown.
- 1215 Magna Charta signed, Innocent endeavours to annul it by a Bull.  
The twelfth General Council, held at the Lateran, decrees Transubstantiation, and enforces auricular confession.
- 1216 Honorius III. (Savelli)—Rome, Pope.  
Innocent dies at Perugia.
- 1217 Peter de Courtenay crowned at Rome.
- 1220 Frederic crowned Emperor at Rome.  
Henry, son of Frederic, elected King of the Romans.
- 1222 Honorius issues a Bull declaring Henry IV. of age.  
The University of Padua founded.
- 1225 Honorius retires from Rome to Tivoli.
- 1227 Gregory IX. (Conti)—Anagni, Pope.
- 1237 Conrad elected King of the Romans.
- 1239 Pope Gregory claims Sardinia.
- 1241 Death of Pope Gregory.  
Celestin IV. elected, survives only eighteen days.
- 7243 Innocent IV. (Fieschi)—Genoa, Pope.
- 1244 Pope Innocent removes his court to Lyons.
- 1245 The thirteenth General Council held at Lyons, the English protest against King John's act of submission.
- 1247 William, Count of Holland, elected King of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 1251 Pope Innocent returns to Italy, and fixes his court at Perugia.
- 1253 Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln, protests against the temporal power of the Pope.
- 1254 Alexander IV. (Conti)—Anagni, Pope.  
Pope Innocent dies at Naples.
- 1255 The English Parliament refuses to grant money to purchase Sicily from the Pope.
- 1257 Richard, Earl of Cornwall, elected King of the Romans.
- 1260 King Henry III. is dispensed from his oath to the English Barons by the Pope.
- 1261 Urban IV.—Troyes, Pope.
- 1263 The Pope gives Sicily and Apulia to Charles, Count of Anjou.
- 1264 Clement IV. (Guy Foulquis)—Narbonne, Pope.  
Pope Urban appoints Charles of Anjou Senator of Rome.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 1 Nos. 240, 241.  
2 No. 274.  
3 Nos. 2019, 2020.  
4 No. 388.  
5 Nos. 319, 321, 322, 1082, 1120 to 1126.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 7 No. 324.  
8 Nos. 390, 1092.  
9 Nos. 2273, 2274.  
10 No. 597.

*Buildings in Rome.*

- A.D.  
 1277 *Sancta Sanctorum* Oratory at the Lateran, the rebuilding completed under Nicholas III. (Inscription *in situ*, with mosaics bearing the name of "Magister Cosmatus.") 1  
 Mosaics of Tribune of the Basilica of S. Paul f. m., finished by the Abbot Orsini, who became Pope as Nicholas III. [Sec A.D. 1216.] 2  
 1280 S. Maria sopra Minerva consecrated. (Brief of Boniface VIII., 1295.  
 Church of S. Lucia della Tinta.  
 \*Tomb of Cardinal De Bray. 3  
 1283 \*Baldacchino of high altar of S. Cecilia. (Inscription on cornice.) 4  
 1285 Baldacchino of high altar of S. Paul's. (Inscription *in situ*.) 5  
 1286 Tomb of Cardinal Ancherus (or Anchiue), at S. Prassede. 6  
 Mosaics in S. Paul's Church.  
 1287 Tomb of Honorius IV., in the Savelli Chapel at Ara Cœli. 7  
 1288 Mosaics in the apse of the Lateran.  
 1289 Church of S. Lucia della Tinta. 8  
 1290 Lateran Church, the Tribune built and adorned with mosaics, by Nicholas IV. (Inscription.) 9  
 \*\*Mosaics in the Apsē of S. Maria in Trastevere. 10  
 1294 Castle of the Gaetani, at Cœcilia Metella. 11  
 1295 Church of S. Giorgio in Velabro *restored*. (The portico is of this date.) 12  
 1295-99 \*\*Mosaics in the façade (upper story or *loggia*) and in the tribune of S. Maria Maggiore (Inscription.) 13  
 1296 Tomb of Durandus, Bishop of Mende, in the church of the Minerva. 14  
 1298 Mosaic of the "Navicella" (S. Peter walking on the sea), executed from Giotto's design, now in the porch of S. Peter's. 15  
 1299 \*\*Mosaics on the apse of S. Clement, presented by the Cardinal Titular, Gaetani. (Inscription *in situ*.) 16  
 Tomb of Cardinal Consalvus (by Joannes Cosmati) in S. Maria Maggiore. (Inscription *in situ*.) 17  
 1300 \*\*Cloister of the Lateran. (Inscription.) 18  
 \*Mosaic Tomb of Friar Museo da Ramora in Church of S. Sabina. 19  
 1303 Tomb of Boniface VIII. at S. Peter's, now in the crypt. 20

*Contemporary Events.*

- A.D.  
 1266 Pope Clement claims the revenues of all vacant benefices.  
 1267 Pope Clement appoints Charles of Anjou Viceroy of Tuscany.  
 1268 *King Louis IX. resists the claims of the Pope to nominate bishops in France.*  
 Clement IV. dies at Viterbo, the Papacy is vacant for two years.  
 1270 *The last Crusade, death of King Louis at Tunis.*  
 1271 Gregory X. (Visconti)—Piacenza, Pope.  
 1274 *The fourteenth General Council held at Lyons.*  
 1276 Innocent V.—Moutiers, Savoy, Pope four months.  
 Adrian V. (Fieschi)—Genoa, Pope five weeks.  
 John XIX. (?), XX. (?), XXI. (?)—Lisbon, Pope.  
 Lombardy distracted by civil war.  
 1277 Nicholas III. (Orsini)—Rome, Pope.  
 1278 Ravenna added to the Papal States. The Papacy vacant six months.  
 1281 Martin IV.—Champagne, elected Pope. Death of Pope Honorius, the Papacy vacant ten months.  
 1282 *The Sicilian Vespers; massacre of the French.*  
 1285 Honorius IV. (Savelli)—Rome, Pope. Pope Martin dies at Perugia.  
 1287 Nicholas IV. (Masci)—Ascoli, Pope.  
 1290 *The Genoese plunder Pisa.*  
 1292 Celestin V. (Pietro da Morrone), of Isernia, Naples, Pope.  
 Death of Nicholas IV., the Papacy vacant two years and three months.  
 1294 Boniface VIII. (Benedetto Caetani)—Anagni, Pope.  
 1296 *The Pope forbids ecclesiastics to pay lay taxes. The Kings of England and France resist this.*  
 1297 James of Aragon visits Rome, the Pope invests him with Sardinia and Corsica.  
 1298 Pope Boniface excommunicates the Colonna family, and Philip King of France.  
 1299 *The Scotch refer their cause to the Pope.*  
 1300 *Boniface claims Scotland as a fief of the Papal see.*  
 1301 *The English Parliament denies the claim of the Pope.*  
 1302 King Philip burns a Bull of Pope Boniface. Boniface is taken prisoner and dies.  
 1303 Benedict XI. (Boccasini)—Treviso, Pope.  
 1304 Benedict XI. reverses the acts of Boniface, and dies. The Papacy again kept vacant by the Cardinals.  
*The city of Florence burnt.*

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 2 No. 3296.  
 3 No. 1701.  
 6 No. 1704.  
 10 Nos. 1912, 1913, 1914.  
 11 No. 260.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 12 No. 390.  
 13 Nos. 1423, 1424.  
 16 No. 1274.  
 18 Nos. 1094, 1095.  
 19 No. 1645.

A.D.	<i>Buildings in Rome.</i>	A.D.	<i>Contemporary Events.</i>
1306	*Tomb of Pandulphus Savelli in Ara Cœli. <span style="float:right">x</span>	1305	Clement V. (de Goth)—Bordeaux, Pope. King Philip obtains the Papacy for Clement V., who summons the Cardinals to meet him at Lyons.
1308	The Lateran Church, the roof burnt; restorations soon commenced, with timber partly supplied by Clement V. from Avignon. (Guidonis, in Muratori.)	1307	Conference of Philip and Clement at Poitiers. <i>Suppression of the Knights Templars begun.</i>
1340	*Altar of Benedict XII. (Inscription.) <span style="float:right">a</span>	1309	The Papal see removed to Avignon. Clement excommunicates the Venetians.
1347	*House of the Crescentii, called the house of Pilate and of Cola di Rienzi(?), rebuilt. <span style="float:right">3</span>	1311	<i>The thirteenth General Council confirms the suppression of the Templars.</i>
1348	"Tor del Grillo."	1312	Robert, King of Naples, seizes the principal forts in Rome, but Henry is crowned Emperor at the Lateran by the Cardinals.
	Marble stairs to the Church of Ara Cœli made. (Inscription.)	1314	Death of Pope Clement, the Papacy again kept vacant by the Cardinals for two years and four months.
	Church of S. John Lateran restored.	1316	John XXII. (Jacques d'Esse)—Cahors, Pope. Pope John appoints eight Cardinals, of whom seven are French.
1360	Mosaics in the transepts of S. Paul's, attributed to Cavallini. (Vasari.)	1328	Louis crowned Emperor at Rome. John XXII. deposed, Nicholas V. elected.
1364	The Lateran Church restored, after another fire, by Urban V. (Baluze, Biographies of Popes at Avignon.)	1334	Nicholas V.—Rieti, <i>Anti-Pope</i> at Rome. Benedict XII. (Jacques Fournier)—Foix, Pope.
1369	Tabernacle over the high altar of the Lateran, with paintings and sculptures, presented by Urban V. (Baluze.)	1337	Petrarch's first visit to Rome.
1372-76	Campanile of S. Maria Maggiore restored by Urban V. (Baluze.) <span style="float:right">4</span>	1338	<i>Benedict excommunicates the Emperor, but the German Electors refuse to admit the authority of the Pope.</i>
1376	Campanile of S. Appollinare.	1342	Clement VI. (Perric Roger Beaufort)—Limoges, Pope.
1377	*Altar frontal at Ara Cœli. (Inscript.) <span style="float:right">5</span>	1351	Rienzi seeks Charles IV. at Prague, and is given to the custody of the Pope at Avignon.
1389	Church of S. M. del Anima founded.	1352	Innocent VI. (Etienne Aubert)—Limoges, Pope.
1390	Chapel of SS. Philip and James, at S. Maria in Trastevere. (Ciaconius.)	1355	Charles IV. is crowned at Rome.
1395	Chapel of S. Thomas in Formis restored.	1362	Urban V. (Guillaume de Grimoard)—Mende, Pope.
		1366	Petrarch's letters support the people of Rome.
		1367	Urban V. returns to Rome.
		1370	Gregory IX. (Roger de Beaufort)—Limoges, resides at Avignon, Pope. Urban V. goes again to Avignon, and dies there.
		1378	Urban VI. (Bartolomeo Prignano)—Naples, Pope. Death of Gregory XI. followed by "the great schism of the West." The Cardinals first appoint Urban VI., then elect Clement VII. Urban resides at Rome, Clement at Avignon.
		1386	Five Cardinals executed for an alleged conspiracy against Pope Urban.
		1387	<i>Clement VII. (Robert of Geneva), Anti-Pope at Avignon.</i>
		1388	Urban claims the kingdom of Naples.
		1389	Boniface IX. (Pietro Tomacelli)—Naples, Pope.
		1394	<i>Benedict XIII. (Pedro de Luna, a Spaniard), Anti-Pope at Avignon.</i>

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

x No. 2268.

a No. 1422.

3 Nos. 422, 423.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

4 Nos. 284, 392.

5 No. 2272.

*Buildings in Rome.*

A.D.

- 1403 \*Tomb of Cardinal d' Alençon. **x**
- 1404 Tomb and Effigy of Boniface IX., in the sacristy of S. Paul's.
- 1406 Tomb of Innocent VII. in the crypt of S. Peter's.
- 1412 \*Church of S. Maria sopra Minerva, the rebuilding begun by Cardinal A. Gaeta. **a**
- 1420-45 ——— S. John in the Lateran, restored by Martin V. and Eugenius IV. (The mosaic pavement is of this date.)  
——— SS. Quattro Coronati restored.
- 1428 \*Tomb of Cardinal Terriani at the Minerva. **3**
- 1431 Tomb of Martin V. at the Lateran.
- 1432 Church of S. M. de Anima completed.
- 1444 \*S. Onofrio, church and convent built. Epitaph *in situ* of the founder, Bento Niccola Da Turcapolena. **4**
- 1445 Bronze doors of S. Peter's sculptured in relief, erected by Eugenius IV., and transferred from the ancient to the modern church. (Inscription *in situ*.)

*Contemporary Events.*

A.D.

- 1404 Innocent VII. (Cosmato de Miliorati)—Sulmona, Pope.
- 1406 Gregory XII. (Angelo Correr)—Venice, Pope.
- 1408 France renounces obedience to either of the Popes; Benedict goes to Perpignan; Gregory to Lucca; Ladislas of Naples takes possession of Rome.
- 1409 Alexander V. (Petrus Phylargyrius)—Candia, Pope.  
The Council of Pisa deposed the two Popes, and elects Alexander V.
- 1410 John XXIII. (Baldassare Cossa)—Naples, Pope.  
Alexander V. dies, and John XXIII. is elected: fresh excommunications from the other three.  
*The English House of Commons urges King Henry IV. to seize the temporalities of the Church. He refuses.*
- 1412 Peace between John XXIII. and Ladislas.
- 1413 Ladislas takes possession of Rome.  
A Council at Rome condemns Wiclif and Huss.
- 1414 Seventeenth General Council held at Constance.
- 1415 Pope John deposed and imprisoned. Gregory abdicates.  
John Huss is burned.
- 1417 Martin V. (Oddone Colonna)—Rome, Pope.
- 1419 Martin V. resides at Florence.
- 1424 *Clement VIII. (a Spaniard), Anti-Pope at Avignon.*
- 1431 Eugenius IV. (Gabriele Condolmieri)—Venice, Pope.  
Eighteenth General Council declares Councils superior to the Pope.  
Sigismund crowned King of Italy at Milan.
- 1433 Sigismund crowned Emperor at Rome.
- 1434 The Council of Basle limits the Papal authority, and abolishes the "first fruits" paid to him.
- 1435 Pope Eugenius resides at Bologna.
- 1437 The Council of Basle summons the Pope to appear; he refuses, and they declare him contumacious, and depose him.  
Eugenius calls another Council at Ferrara, and dissolves that of Basle.
- 1438 The Fathers at Basle continue their sittings; that of Ferrara is opened, and is attended by the Pope and the Greek Emperor.
- 1439 *Felix V., Anti-Pope.*  
Eugenius removes his Council from Ferrara to Florence; an union of the Greek and Latin Churches is signed.  
The Council of Basle elects Amadeus, hermit, Duke of Savoy, as Pope.  
Eugenius excommunicates all those concerned.
- 1440 The Greek Church repudiates the act of the Emperor; no real union is effected.
- 1443 Close of the Council of Basle.  
Eugenius returns to Rome.
- 1445 Eugenius deposes the Archbishops of Cologne and Treves.

PHOTOGRAPHS—

- x** No. 1911.  
**a** No. 382.

PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 3** No. 651.  
**4** No. 1375.

*Buildings in Rome.*

- A.D.  
 1446 \*Gateway of the Lateran Hospital. **x**  
 1447 Tomb of Eugenius IV. at S. Salvatore.  
 1447-55 Vatican Library and Palace built.  
 Church of S. Stefano Rotondo re-tored.  
 1450 Campanile of S. Lorenzo in Pane Perna.  
 Palace and part of Ch. of S. M. Magg. rebuilt.  
 Church of S. Theodore rebuilt.  
 Church of S. Salvatore ad Laurum, built  
 by Carol. Ursinus.  
 1453 ——— S. Maria sopra Minerva, rebuilt  
 by Cardinal Torquemada.  
 ——— S. Giacomo degli Spagnoli built.  
 ——— S. Stefano Rotondo restored.  
 1455 Tomb of Nicholas V. in S. Peter's.  
 1455-68 \*\*Palazzo di S. Marco (di Venezia),  
 built by Paul II. (Platina.) **2**  
 1456 Church of S. Prisca restored.  
 1458 Tomb of Calixtus III. in S. Peter's.  
 1460-68 Palazzo Capranica built by Cardinal  
 Domenico, of that family. (Ciaconius.)  
 1464 Ara Coeli, church partly rebuilt by Cardinal  
 Oliviero Caraffa. (Ciaconius.)  
 Chapel of S. Thomas Aquinas in the  
 Church of S. Maria sopra Minerva.  
 Tomb of Pius II. at S. Andrea della Valle.  
 Church of S. Mark, built by Paul II.  
 1465 \*Tomb of Cardinal L. de Libretta. **3**  
 1470 Church of S. M. Consolationis built.  
 1471 Tomb of Paul II. in the crypt of S. Peter's.  
 1471-84 Church of S. Maria della Pace built.  
 ——— S. Balbina restored.  
 Hospital of S. Spirito re built (Platina.)  
 1473 Vatican, Sistine Chapel built by Sixtus IV.  
 1475 Palazzo Nardini (now Governo Vecchio)  
 built by Cardinal Nardini. (Ciaconius.)  
 Church of S. Quirico and Giuditta rebuilt.  
 1477 Church of S. Maria del Popolo rebuilt,  
 with a brick spire (Platina.) **4**  
 Church of SS. Vito and Modesto built.  
 1478 Campanile of S. Sisto Vecchio.  
 Campanile or Tower of S. Marco de Ven-  
 ezia (the second tower).  
 1479-84 Church of S. Agostino, by Sixtus IV.  
 ——— S. Sisto Vecchio restored.  
 ——— S. Vitale restored.  
 1480 Campanile of S. Spirito in Sassia.  
 Church of S. Maria dell' Anima.  
 \*Part of the Church and Campanile of  
 S. Agnes fuori le Muri. **5**  
 Campanile of the Lateran.  
 1484 Church of S. Uffizio, near S. Peter's, built. **6**  
 Tomb of Sixtus IV. at S. Peter's.  
 Church of S. M. Domnica restored.  
 1485 ——— S. M. Pacis, built by Innocent III.  
 1487 ——— S. John Decollato built.  
 1488 ——— S. Sixtus restored (S. Sisto Vec-  
 chio, the front and campani e).  
 ——— S. Giovanni de' Fiorentini built.  
 1489 ——— S. Balbina restored. (Inscript.)  
 1492 Tomb of Innocent VIII. in S. Peter's.  
 1492—1500 Lateran Palace restored.  
 1495 Church of S. Lorenzo in Damaso rebuilt.  
 \*\*\*Cancellaria Palace built (Ciaconius.) **7**  
 Church of S. Maria di Monserrato founded.  
 \*Castle of S. Angelo restored by Alexan-  
 der VI. (Inscription on the front.) **8**  
 1495—1506 Church of S. M. in Monserrato,  
 built by Sangallo for the Spaniards.  
 1496 ——— S. Trinitatis Montium, built by  
 Charles VIII., king of France.

*Contemporary Events.*

- A.D.  
 1446 The Electors of Germany resist the  
 authority of the Pope.  
 Eugenius yields, and dies.  
 1447 Nicholas V. (Tommaso Parentucelli, or  
 Tomasso di Sarzana), elected Pope.  
 Nicholas V. founds the Vatican library.  
 1449 Amadeus resigns the title of Pope and re-  
 turns to his monastery, and dies in 1451.  
 [End of the Western Schism.]  
 1450 A great jubilee at Rome.  
 1451 Flourishing state of Venice.  
 1452 The Emperor Frederic married and  
 crowned at Rome.  
 1453 Conspiracy of Porearo at Rome.  
 Nicholas forms a league against the Otto-  
 man power, and this best of the Popes  
 then dies.  
 1455 Calixtus III. (Alfonso Borgia)—Valencia,  
 Pope.  
 1458 Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini),  
 of Piacenza, Pope.  
 1463 Pius II. retracts all his previous opi-  
 nions, when secretary to the Council of  
 Basle, and excommunicates George of  
 Bohemia.  
 1464 Paul II. (Pietro Barbo)—Venice, Pope.  
 1470 Academies are founded at Rome. Pom-  
 ponius Lætus forms an Archæological  
 Society there, is persecuted and im-  
 prisoned for his enthusiasm.  
 1471 Sixtus IV. (Francesco della Rovere)—  
 Savona, Pope.  
 1474 Birth of Ariosto and of Michael Angelo.  
 1475 Another year of jubilee in Rome.  
 Sixtus IV. alienates Church lands, the  
 Cardinals protest.  
 1478 Sixtus lays an interdict on the city of  
 Florence for the murder of the Arch-  
 bishop of Pisa.  
 1479 Sixtus demands the expulsion of Lorenzo  
 de Medici.  
 1480 Lorenzo is supported by Ferdinand, King  
 of Naples; Sixtus makes a treaty with  
 Florence.  
 1483 Sixtus excommunicates the Venetians for  
 persisting in the course which he had  
 at first abetted.  
 Sixtus persecutes the Colonnas, favours  
 the Orsini, and dies.  
 1484 Innocent VIII. (Gio-Battista Cibo)—  
 Genoa, Pope.  
 1486 Maximilian elected King of the Romans.  
 1487 Maddalena, daughter of Lorenzo, is mar-  
 ried to the Pope's son.  
 1489 Ferdinand of Naples excommunicated for  
 refusing to pay tribute to the Pope.  
 1492 Alexander VI. (Rodrigo Lenzoli Borgia).  
 —Spain, Pope.  
 1495 Charles VIII. of France enters Rome.  
 1498 Savonarola burnt at Florence by desire  
 of the Pope.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 1** No. 892.  
**2** Nos. 252, 253, 255, 256, 599, 600, 601.  
**3** No. 2269.  
**4** No. 281.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 5** No. 1589.  
**7** Nos. 1379, 1380, 1403.  
**8** No. 1085.

*Buildings in Rome.*

A.D.

1503 Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian altered by the Franciscans.

1504 \*Frescoes in the Palace of the Pope over the Castle of S. Angelo. **1**1505 \*Tomb of Cardinal Aseanius Sforza in S. Maria del Popolo. **2**

1509 Oratory of S. John in oil (S. Giovanni in Oico), built.

1514 Raffaele continues the building of S. Peter's.

Portico of S. M. Domnica, by Raphael.

\*1520 Tomb of Cardinal Savelli in Ara Cœli. **3**

1523 Church of S. Pietro in Montorio, founded by Ferdinand, king of Spain, and Clement VII.

1524 Tomb of Pope Hadrian VI. in the church of S. M. del Anima.

1534 \*Palace of the Farnesi. **4**

1534-50 Chapel in S. Pietro in Montorio, built.

1536-64 Church of S. Catherina de' Funari, rebuilt by Ignatius Loyola and Carlo Cesi. **5**

1538 Church of S. Spirito in Sassia rebuilt.

1540 Bastion of San-Gallo. **6**

1550 Tomb of Card. Ant. de Monte, erected by Julius III.

1550-55 Church of S. Andrew f. porta del Popolo, built by Julius III.

*Contemporary Events.*

A.D.

1500 The year of jubilee made a pretext for the sale of Indulgences in all countries.

1501 The Pope grants to his son, Cæsar Borgia, Duke of Romagna, territory acquired by force and fraud.

1503 Pius III. (Antonio Todeschini Piccolomini)—Siena, Pope for 22 days only as Alexander VI.; he dies suddenly, æt. 72.  
Julius II. (Giuliano della Rovere)—Savona, Pope; he deprives Cæsar Borgia of his spoils.

1508 The Pope combines with the Emperor and the Kings of France and Spain against Venice.

*Luther Professor of Philosophy at Wittenburg.*

1512 Julius opens the Lateran Council.

1513 Leo X. (Giovanni de' Medici)—Florence, Pope.

1514 The Lateran Council protects ecclesiastical abuses, and reverses the acts of those of Constance and Basle.

1517 Leo X. creates thirty-one Cardinals, and obtains 200,000 golden ducats from them.

1518 *Luther defends himself before the Diet of Augsburg.**Melancthon Professor of Greek at Wittenburg.*

Leo X. forbids all disputes about Indulgences.

1522 Adrian VI. (Adrian Florent)—Utrecht, Pope.

1523 Clement VII. (Giulio de' Medici)—Florence, Pope.

1527 Rome stormed by the Imperialists under the Duke of Bourbon, who is killed in the assault; dreadful massacre and pillage.

1528 *The Pope appoints the Cardinals Campeggio and Wolsey to try the question of the divorce.*1529 *Katherine appeals to the Pope, who evokes the cause to Rome.*1530 *Henry VIII. refuses to admit the citation to Rome.*1531 *Henry separates from Katherine.*1532 *The English Parliament forbids the payment of "first fruits" to the see of Rome.**Henry is married to Anne Boleyn.*1533 *The English Parliament forbids appeals to Rome.*

1534 Paul III. (Alessandro Farnese)—Rome, Pope.

1538 *Suppression of Monasteries, and destruction of Relics in England.*1539 *Cranmer's English translation of the Bible published and circulated.*

1540 The Society of the Jesuits established.

1544 The Pope calls the Council of Trent.

1550 Julius III. (Gio. Maria Ciocchi del Monte)—Monte San Savino, Pope.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

**1** Nos. 3008 to 3012.**2** No. 2280.**3** No. 2267.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

**4** No. 720.**5** No. 283.**6** No. 1210, 1211, 1212.

<i>Buildings in Rome.</i>	
A.D.	
1556	Convent of S. M. del Popolo rebuilt.
1559	*Palace of the Medici, French Academy. 1
1559-65	Church of S. M. Traspontina built by Pius IV.
1561-66	Church of the Annunziata built by the Jesuits.
1564	**Mosaic over the door of Ara Cœli. (Inscription.) 2
	Church of S. M. degli Angeli made out of a hall of the Thermæ of Diocletian by Michael Angelo.
	Church of S. John Lateran restored, and place in front of it made.
	Church of S. Rocco built by Pius IV.
1570	*Church of the Jesuits. 3
1573	Church of S. Faustina a pinta Brixienis built.
1574	Porta S. Giovanni built. 4
1575	Church of S. Thomas of Canterbury rebuilt by Card. Norfolk.
1579	*Tomb of Cardinal Venerius in S. Clement. 5
1585	**Aqueduct of the Aqua Felice. (Inscription.) 6
1585-90	Church of S. M. delli Monti built by Bianchetti.
1586	Church of S. Jacobus incurabiliū built by Carolo Salviati.
	Church of S. M. di S. Gioranonimo rebuilt.
1587	Church of S. Sabina restored. (Inscription.)
1588	Church of S. Maria Maggiore—Choir and chapels restored by Sixtus V.
1592	*Mosaic picture in S. Cesareo. 7
1594	Church of S. Maria in Via rebuilt.
1596-1604	Church of SS. Nereus and Achilleus restored by Card. Baroniū.
1599	Church of the Chiesa Nuova built. 8
	Church of S. Nicholas in Carcere restored.
1600	**Bronze figures in S. Cæcilia. 9
	Church of S. Cesareo rebuilt.
1603	Mosaic in the apse of S. Cesareo.
	Church of S. Susanna rebuilt.
1605	Palace of the Borghese family.
1606	Church of S. M. Imperatrice built.
1610	Church of S. Angelo in Pescheria restored.
1612	*Campanile of S. Andrea delle frati. 10
1617	Church of S. M. Liberatrice built by Urban VIII.
1623	{ *Church and Tower of S. Crisogono, re-
1626	{ built in the old style. 11
1624	Roof of S. John Lateran rebuilt.
1626	Church of the Jesuits built of travertine, taken from the Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian (Martinelli).
1630	Church of S. Quirinus rebuilt.
1632	Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian altered by Urban VIII. (The floor and vault introduced, dividing the lofty temple into two storeys.)
1633	Church of S. Gregory on the Cœlian restored.
	Mosaics in the apse of the Lateran restored.
1637	Church of S. Lucia del Ginnasi built. 12

<i>Contemporary Events.</i>	
A.D.	
1554	<i>The English Parliament allows Cardinal Pole to reconcile England to the Pope.</i>
1555	Marcellus II. (Marcello Cervini)—Montepulciano, Pope.
	Paul IV. (Gio Pietro Caraffa)—Naples, Pope.
1559	Pius IV. (Giovann-Angelo de' Medici)—Milan, Pope.
	<i>Coronation of Queen Elizabeth by the Bishop of Carlisle. The Pope denies her right to the crown.</i>
1564	Pius IV. confirms the acts of the Council of Trent.
1566	St. Pius V. (Michele Ghislieri)—near Alexandria, Pope.
	The decrees of the Council enforced by the Inquisition, and the Grand Inquisitor elected Pope.
1570	<i>The Pope excommunicates Queen Elizabeth, and commands her subjects not to obey her.</i>
1572	Gregory XIII. (Ugo Buoncompagni)—Bologna.
1585	Sixtus V. (Felice Peretti)—of Montalto, born at Grottamare.
1590	Urban VII. (Gio-Battista Castagno)—Genoa.
	Gregory XIV. (Nicolò Sfrondati)—Cremona.
1591	Innocent IX. (Giov. Antonio Facchinetti)—Bologna.
1592	Clement VIII. (Ippolito Aldobrandini)—of a Florentine family, but born at Fano.
1605	Leo XI. (Alessandro Ottaviano de' Medici)—Florence.
	Paul V. (Camillo Borghese)—Rome.
1621	Gregory XV. (Alessandro Ludovisi)—Bologna.
1623	Urban VIII. (Matteo Barberini)—Florence.
1644	Innocent X. (Gio-Battista Pamfili)—Rome.
1655	Alexander VII. (Fabio Chigi)—Siena.
1667	Clement IX. (Giulio Rospigliosi)—Pistoja.
1670	Clement X. (Gio-Battista Altieri)—Rome
1676	Innocent XI. (Benedetto Odescalchi)—Como.
1689	Alexander VIII. (Pietro Ottoboni)—Venice.
1691	Innocent XII. (Antonio Pignatelli)—Naples.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 1 No. 1307.
- 2 No. 2266.
- 3 No. 575.
- 5 No. 2073.
- 6 No. 1437.
- 7 No. 1412.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—

- 8 No. 602.
- 9 Nos. 1707, 1708.
- 10 No. 2285.
- 11 No. 1373.
- 12 No. 2267.

VOLUME II.

SUPPLEMENT TO CHAPTER OR PART I.



## THE FIRST WALL OF ROME.

### THE FOSS OF ROMA QUADRATA.

THIS great foss has been already mentioned in the third section of the first chapter (p. 25), but it is of so much importance for the early history of the city of Rome, and is in general so little understood, that some further account of it is called for. It is so much concealed also by having been filled up for such a length of time, that considerable study is required to understand it, and realize the fact that it was an enormous foss, which remained open and had various buildings erected in it, on the bottom of it, during the time of the later Kings and of the Republic. It was not filled up to the level of the rest of the surface of the hill until late in the first century of the Empire, under Domitian. At that time the plan of the great public buildings called the Palaces of the Cæsars required a large level platform, and this great foss was filled up to the level of the earth on each side of it, not with earth, but by building walls across it at intervals of fifteen feet, and throwing vaults from one wall to the other. This was done to make the whole surface one large level space, of greater extent than was practicable in any other manner.

In consequence of the great excavations made for Napoleon III., and more recently for the Italian Government, by Signor Rosa, these cross-walls can now be distinctly seen in several places. One of the most obvious of them is near the west end of the foss towards the Circus Maximus, and close to the cliff on the south side of the foss, on the top of the bank of which stands the Villa Mills. In this part a deep pit is left open, in which can be seen the walls of some great building, of the large squared stones in the style of the later Kings or early in the Republic, respecting which nothing has been ascertained. On the east side of this pit, on the present level of the ground, stand the bases and parts of the columns of a portico of the time of Domitian, apparently a small temple, just outside of the tribune of the great hall or *triclinium*<sup>a</sup>. About a hundred yards further to the east a modern flight of steps descends into a series of three chambers, now subterranean, called the "Bath-chambers of Livia," probably because there is a fine picture of her

<sup>a</sup> See Historical Photographs, No. 2236, and the Plan and Section of it, No. \*3194, and Plate I. of this Supplement.

time on the vault of one of the chambers<sup>b</sup>; perhaps, also, because a subterranean passage leads from the south side of the house of Augustus and Livia nearly to this point. These chambers have been cut through in the most reckless manner by some of the transverse walls before mentioned. Still further to the east, and getting towards the Arch of Titus, these walls may be seen again passing under the BASILICA JOVIS, or state hall of the Empire, which is also of the time of Domitian.

The remains of these buildings of the time of Domitian are shewn in the plates of the Palaces of the Cæsars (9 and 10). The tall brick pier of an angle of the BASILICA JOVIS appears in all four of these views<sup>c</sup>, but as they are not understood, diagrams, with some probable restorations to make it more clear, are now added<sup>d</sup>. The reason for thinking that this is really a great foss of the time of the first king of Rome (by whatever name he may have been called), and not merely a natural formation of the ground, is that there are remains of vertical cliffs on each side of it, and that there is no stream of water through it. The south-west corner of Roma Quadrata stands upon the edge of it, and is built upon the rock, with subterranean passages cut in that rock passing under it, all of which can be distinctly seen, and are shewn in one of the diagrams<sup>e</sup>. These passages are at two levels, the upper one leading from the foss to the house of Hortensius and Augustus, the lower one to reservoirs of water at a great depth. This is also a proof that the Palatine Hill is really one of the hills of tufa, and does not consist merely of buildings one on the top of the other, as some have asserted; the rock is visible in several places. Further on, upon this northern side of the foss, the cliff has been destroyed, either when the palaces were built, or during the Middle Ages, when the hill was turned into a great fortress. But towards the Arch of Titus remains of the great tufa wall are visible in another pit on that side, and what appears to be part of the Porta Mugionis<sup>f</sup>, which would be an entrance on the south side to Roma Quadrata, the citadel of

<sup>b</sup> See photograph of this painting, No. 2227.

<sup>c</sup> These plates are engraved from photographs, by the process called *photo-engraving*, so that no drawing is required or used, and there is no opportunity for the errors of the human hand to creep in. These are authentic representations of the objects; they are necessarily reduced, but that is also done by photography. Those who want to see any particular point brought

out more distinctly must get the photograph of it, or go to Rome to see it.

<sup>d</sup> See Historical Photographs of the Basilica Jovis, Nos. 2225, 2226, 2228, 2229, 2296, 3184; and Restorations and Plan of it, Nos. \*3192, \*3193A, 3193B, and Plate III. of this Supplement.

<sup>e</sup> Foss of Roma Quadrata, No. 2298, and Diagram of it, No. \*3194.

<sup>f</sup> See the engraving of it, Plate II. of this Supplement.

the first city of Rome. On the opposite side of the foss in this part is a *clivus*, or sloping road from the bottom of the foss to the level of the ground, the road into the city as distinct from the citadel, and separated from it by the great foss of the citadel. The pavement of this sloping road is of the time of the Empire, but it is supported by a wall of very early character, different from the wall of Roma Quadrata, and called by some a fragment of the city of Evander; it is very rude, rough work with wide joints<sup>g</sup>, and has been built against the cliff, which was cut away to make the road, but it is more a wall to support the earth than one for defence, and there is no reason to suppose that it is earlier than the walls of the citadel.

The part of the road on which the Arch of Titus<sup>h</sup> stands is nearly on a level with the bottom of the foss, which is about twenty feet below the level of the surface of the ground, but far above the level of the valley. There is a *clivus* or sloping road up to the Summa Sacra Via, on which the Arch of Titus stands, in both directions, from the north end and from the south<sup>i</sup>; leading up also to the principal gate, which could not have been far from that triumphal arch, over the road which probably passed through it in coming

<sup>g</sup> Wall called of Evander, No. 2296.

<sup>h</sup> Arch of Titus, No. 303.

<sup>i</sup> Some persons will perhaps say, we do not see this sloping road up to the level of the Arch of Titus from the north, we can see one from the south only; on the northern side the earth is nearly level. This is true according to present appearances, but this is because a great quantity of earth has purposely been accumulated there, as may even now (in 1875) be seen, by a little more careful observation. In front of the great Basilica of Constantine the pavement of the upper part of the sloping road is visible; an excavation was begun here in the time of the first Napoleon, and has been left ever since, but following the line of the slope it leads to the *bottom* of the marble columns of the portico of the Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius (now the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian), and the columns are buried to half their height, or more than half. The bases of these columns no doubt stand on the top of a flight of steps, as at the other temple in the Via Sacra, that of Antoninus and Faustina, where the columns were excavated to their bases by Palladio, and he has recorded that they stand on the top of a flight of

twelve steps; each step would be probably nine inches high, which gives nine feet below the bases before we arrive at the pavement of the Via Sacra. The excavations of 1874 in front of the latter temple, but on the opposite side of the street or way, where the foundations of the Temple of Vesta stand, shew the same low level. The Via Sacra was therefore made in the great foss of the Palatine fortress, on its eastern side. The Clivus Sacer, with the steps, extended from the bottom of this foss to the ridge on which the Porta Mugionis must have stood. This was on the western side of the Arch of Titus, where remains have been excavated in the Farnese gardens, in what was the eastern end of the great foss on the southern side of Roma Quadrata. The *Curia Veteres*, or old law-courts, were probably near this gate, and on the site of the BASILICA JOVIS, but at a much lower level. That great Basilica was itself a law-court, or this must have been one of the purposes to which it was applied, just as our Westminster Hall was the King's hall of justice, as well as his hall for any other purpose. Law-courts are likely to have been continued on or near the same site to which the people were accustomed.

up from the south<sup>j</sup>. The Romans were fond of sharp angles in their fortifications, and this no doubt contributed to the defence. The north-eastern part of the Palatine projects considerably at this point, and must have formed an admirable defence for the approach to the gate from the south, while the Velia defended the approach on the east side of the *clivus*, both from the south and from the north, before part of it was cut away to build the great Basilica of Constantine<sup>k</sup>. The Arch of Constantine<sup>l</sup> stands at the foot of the southern *clivus*, and marks the line of the Via Triumphalis, which passed under both this and the Arch of Titus.

A level platform was made on the neck of land connecting the Palatine proper with that part of it called the Velia. This platform is called the Summa Sacra Via, and is likely to have been also called *Intermontium* (if, indeed, there is any ancient authority for this name). The great platform was afterwards extended at the south end towards the Colosseum. This has been made more distinctly visible than it was before in consequence of the excavations of 1874<sup>m</sup>. There is good reason to believe that on this platform the house of Vedius Pollio, and afterwards the Porticus Liviae, were erected, but this does not belong to the present subject.

All these great earthworks are on such a gigantic scale that the whole population of the city must have been employed upon them, and this could only be done under a king. The dates of buildings used in our Chronological Table are those of Livy according to the best editors, and the remains of these buildings agree with these dates in a remarkable manner. Many passages quoted from Livy, and Dionysius, and Tacitus, and Varro, appear irreconcilable with any theory, but that they are simply true history. These passages are given in English in the text, and the original Latin text is generally given in the notes at the foot of the page. The history of the city of Rome has long been considered a necessary part of the education of every one who can pretend to be educated at all, and is

<sup>j</sup> According to the modern Roman theory, the triumphal procession of the army turned short round to the west after passing through the Arch of Titus, in order to go up to the Basilica Jovis to receive their decorations from the Emperor; and then went down what is called the Clivus Triumphalis, at the north-east corner of the Palatine, to go to the Forum Romanum, and so up to the Capitol, passing under the Arch of Septimius Severus and up the Clivus

Capitolinus. It seems more probable that the Clivus Triumphalis was the sloping road up to the Arch of Titus from that of Constantine, and that the line of the march was along the Via Sacra.

<sup>k</sup> See this Basilica with the Velia, No. 2251.

<sup>l</sup> Arch, No. 809.

<sup>m</sup> See Photograph of this end of the platform, No. 3228.

likely to continue to be so considered. The great object of this work is to ascertain the *true history* by the existing remains, and to explain the one by the other.

The construction of the walls of the cities on the hills round Rome in all directions, agrees so remarkably well with that of the wall of Roma Quadrata, and on the other hills of Rome, that if there is any truth in the principle of comparative archæology, they must be all of nearly the same period, and that period has been long acknowledged to be from five hundred to a thousand years before the Christian era. We have walls of this character in the Latin city of Tusculum<sup>n</sup>, and we have scarped cliffs, like those of the Janiculum<sup>o</sup> and the old Vatican fortress<sup>p</sup>, at Alba Longa<sup>q</sup> and at Gabii<sup>r</sup>, where the hard stone did not require walls to support the cliffs in a vertical position; we have similar walls again in the Sabine city of Varia<sup>s</sup>, the Latin city of Lanuvium<sup>t</sup>, the Etruscan city of Veii<sup>u</sup> (where there is little wall left, but that little is of the same character as the others). At Fiesole<sup>x</sup> and at Volterra<sup>y</sup> the same story is told, and in many other ancient cities, where the building-material is the same.

This identity of the walls of Roma Quadrata with those of the neighbouring cities of the Etruscans and others, has frequently been denied, because they have been compared with such as are of a different building-material. In the chapter of this work on the Historical Construction of Walls (pp. 4, 11, 30, 31, and Plates I., II., XVIII.), it is shewn that some kinds of stone will *not* split into oblong blocks, and other kinds will *only* split into such blocks; and as in all primitive fortifications the stone is split with wedges off the rocks, and not cut with any iron tool, it was impossible to have walls of squared stone in those districts where the stone will only split into polygonal blocks, such as *le Puy en Velay* for instance, better known in England than similar volcanic districts in Italy, where they are quite as numerous as in any other country.

The Lupercal was originally a cave under the north-west corner of the Palatine Hill, against which Augustus built two chambers, and made a *specus* or conduit for the water of the Aqua Argentina or di S. Giorgio, which comes first from the Fountain of Egeria and the Cœlian, then after passing under the west side of the Palatine, gushes out from under the tufa rock in this cave<sup>z</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> See Photos., Nos. 1898, 3122.

<sup>o</sup> No. 1898.

<sup>p</sup> No. 3122.

<sup>q</sup> Nos. 3033, 3034.

<sup>r</sup> No. 1582.

<sup>s</sup> No. 1569.

<sup>t</sup> No. 3038.

<sup>u</sup> Nos. 3174, 3175.

<sup>x</sup> No. 517.

<sup>y</sup> No. 2394.

<sup>z</sup> See Plate IV.

## THE SECOND WALL OF ROME.

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SOME further account of this seems to be necessary in the present portion of this work. A full account of it was intended to have been given in the descriptions of the *Regiones*, but it is uncertain when that portion of this work can appear, and some of the plates of this volume require more explanation. It is indicated in the small plans which form Plates I. and II. of the *Primitive Fortifications*, but they are considered as too small to be generally understood, without further explanation. The starting-point of this wall is shewn in the third diagram (Part I., Plate III.)<sup>a</sup>, where it leaves the rock of the Capitoline Hill on its eastern side, with a plan of that part of the *Via di Marforio* placed under it. That narrow street was made originally in the eastern foss of that hill; but the ground has been much raised by the filling up of the foss-way; still the part of the second wall, with the *agger* behind it, which crossed this foss, forms a distinct ridge across the street, going from west to east in the direction of the Forum of Augustus, between that and the Forum of Trajan. Another part of this wall is also shewn in Plate III. of *Construction*, because the *construction* is the strongest part of the evidence. We have at that place shewn part of a large round tower, of which the walls are fifty feet high and twelve feet thick, and built of the large tufa blocks, well known to be of the time of the Kings of Rome.

Near the north-east corner of this second wall, part of it was used for the great wall of the Forum of Augustus<sup>b</sup>, as has been said. More recent investigation there has shewn also that the wall of Augustus, at the south-east corner of that Forum, was never completed. The round tower of the old wall of the Kings, with part of the wall adjoining to it, had been made into a house and had become private property during the Republic, which was respected by Augustus, as is distinctly recorded<sup>c</sup>; but no one had supposed that from this cause the wall of his Forum was never completed even to our own day. Such, however, proves to be the fact. There is a straight vertical joint from top to bottom of this great wall, between this house, made out of the old wall, and the other part of the wall, which was used for the east wall of the Forum of Augustus, and appears to have been rebuilt of the old materials in his time. Into this old wall of the Kings a later wall of the time

<sup>a</sup> See also Photograph of this starting-point, No. \*2963.

<sup>b</sup> Wall of Forum, No. 881.

<sup>c</sup> "Forum angustias fecit, non ausus extorquere possessoribus proximas domos." (Suetonius in Octaviano, c. 56.)

of the Early Empire is *inserted* at one-third of its height, and it is only one-third of its thickness also. This wall of the Empire is of *travertine*—the material always employed in Rome under the Empire—and it was the wall of partition between the Forum of Augustus and the Forum Transitorium of Nerva. On the other side of this wall we see distinctly that the Forum of Augustus was left unfinished at its south end<sup>d</sup>; it terminated abruptly at this point, and the wall of the old round tower remains standing near the back of that wall of the Forum<sup>e</sup>. On the inner side of the wall of the Forum of Augustus are niches for images, but these cease at the point where the old tower stands. This coincidence seems at first sight incredible, but there the walls stand to speak for themselves; the construction of one is of the time of the Kings, that of the other is of the time of Augustus.

The plan of this Forum given by Palladio shews that the northern end and the eastern side were perfect, but at the south-east corner it was left unfinished. The building was more complete in his time than it is now, but we have enough remaining to shew the accuracy of his plan. He represents the wall, with the niches for statues on the inner side of it, as perfect from the north end, until we arrive at that south-east corner, and then the wall is broken off, and the line marked by dots only. He does not insert the old wall behind it, because that was not part of the plan of the Forum; but there it stands, a few feet only behind the outer surface of the wall. This is now the wall of a stone-mason's workshop and warehouse. The part of the old round tower that remains joins on to a piece of the old wall still outside of the line of the Forum, and is made into a house, with an ironmonger's shop, in the street outside of the Forum of Augustus, on the eastern side. The stone-mason's shop is inside of that Forum, and on the other side of that large wall of tufa of the time of the Kings. There is little doubt that this was a house in the time of Augustus, as it is now.

<sup>d</sup> The wall of the old tower is in this part several feet behind it, as is shewn in the photographs (Nos. 3153, 3154) and Plate VI.; in the latter a plan is put under it to make it more clear. Palladio's plan of the Forum of Augustus does not include this tower. The tower and piece of the old wall were not part of the Forum, though they almost touch it on the outside. It also shews that the wall of the time of the Emperors, that runs into the old wall of the Kings, was one wall of a temple in the Forum of Nerva. This plan is used for Plate V.,

and corrected by adding the remains of the old wall at each end of the Forum.

<sup>e</sup> A photograph, plan, and drawing have been made of it. Another photograph (No. 844) of the other side of that wall shews the travertine wall of Nerva running into the great tufa wall of a round tower of the second wall of Rome. A similar round tower has been excavated in 1874 in part of the great wall of Servius Tullius, the third wall of Rome, shewn in No. 3188.

The continuation of the old wall went on in a direct line to another of the old towers of tufa remaining under the Tor de' Conti<sup>f</sup>, which is built upon it. This part of the wall was only destroyed in the seventeenth century; it had a gate in it, at the east end of the Forum of Nerva, and there was another wall and gate at the west end, as is shewn in one of the drawings of Palladio, engraved in his works. The Tor de' Conti was at one of the angles of the second wall of Rome, which there turned to the west for some distance, instead of continuing on southwards. This part of the wall remains under the houses, with small arches cut through it, now in the shops on the southern side of the street<sup>g</sup>, at the west end of which is the figure of Pallas, or Minerva<sup>h</sup>, on the celebrated rich cornice built upon the old wall, which was cased with marble until Pope Paul carried the casing away to make his fountain on the Janiculum, where the marble could be seen with the inscription upon it, and the name of Nerva on it. The arch of a gate is very distinct in the old wall behind the marble columns of that temple (?), or way-side altar (?). It was probably one of the *ædícula*, of which there was one in each Regio. This statue of Minerva stands at another angle. The wall then went on southwards to the northern cliff of the Velia, but it has been carried away for building purposes in this part. The cell of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina seems to have been built out of it, as it is of tufa, which was not the material generally used at that time. The Velia then formed the continuation of the second line of defence. This was originally a promontory from the Esquiline Hill, cut off from it by a wide and deep foss, now called the Via del Colosseo<sup>i</sup>. The Basilica of Constantine is also cut out of the Velia at its north-west corner. The foss or valley on the western side of the Velia separates it from the Palatine, and has the Clivus Victoriæ made in it. The principal gate of the Palatine fortress would naturally be on the ridge, with the approach to it defended by the fort on the Velia, on the eastern side, and another on the corner of the Palatine itself for the western side. This portion of the Palatine<sup>k</sup> has a great projection from the line of the rock, at the Arch of Titus, and the old road on to the summit of the Palatine begins in the foss of it, but soon

<sup>f</sup> See Photograph of the Plan and Section of this Tower, No. 888.

<sup>g</sup> These can be most conveniently seen in a *café* next door to the marble columns.

<sup>h</sup> Cornice, &c., Nos. 271, 847.

<sup>i</sup> A person standing on the steps of the church of S. Maria in Carinis, at

the north end of the wide part of that street, and looking towards the Colosseum, can see the trees growing on the top of the walls that support the cliff on both sides, twenty-feet above the level of the road.

<sup>k</sup> Palatine, south-east angle, No. 117.

risers to the level of the platform on the surface of the hill. Part of the Palace of Commodus (?) is built up against the cliff and hides it, but the cliff exists behind it. The western cliff of the Velia also remains distinct, and the earth is supported in a vertical position by the arcade or *porticus* of Nero, of which the back wall remains for some distance, and four of the upper arches<sup>1</sup>. This *porticus* was a double arcade one upon the other (as was the *porticus* of Caracalla between his *Thermæ* and the Via Appia, of which there are considerable remains), but the lower arches of Nero have been destroyed in the Middle Ages, when a great castle was erected there. These four upper arches have escaped by accident. The wall then turned to the west under the south end of the Palatine, against the cliff. It is not there visible, but the stones from it seem to have been used for the substructure of the Colosseum.

Further light was thrown upon this subject by the excavations of 1873-74, under the south end of the platform<sup>m</sup> on which now stands the church and monastery of S. Francesca Romana, and immediately opposite to the Colosseum. It has been before observed that these large stones of the time of the Kings, each of which is of a ton weight, were seldom carried far, and can generally be traced. It was found that this end of the platform was supported by an ancient wall of concrete, and in the plaster on the surface of this wall are evident marks of the large tufa blocks of a wall against which it had been built, although the tufa wall has been long carried away<sup>n</sup>. It is pretty evident that these great stones had been taken from the old wall under the Palatine, part of the Second Wall of Rome, and they had only been again carried across the short space in front (where the old pavement remains) to the Colosseum itself, and used in the substructure of that enormous building, in the walls on each side of the passages from the area, under the corridors. These walls are largely built of old tufa blocks, but with piers of travertine at short intervals, because the builders were afraid to trust the soft tufa to carry so great a superstructure. Architects have long been puzzled to find where so large a quantity of materials were obtained so rapidly, and this excavation seems to make it evident that the great blocks of tufa from all that part of the Second Wall of Rome, that passed under the south end of the Palatine Hill, were used as old materials for the Colosseum.

<sup>1</sup> Porticus, No. 3162.

<sup>m</sup> No. 3228, and Plate XII. of this Supplement.

<sup>n</sup> The same thing was observed in the excavations near the Porta Capena

in 1868, and the impressions of the great blocks of tufa are visible in the photograph, No. 3154, and can be seen in the pit by the side of the road, left open in 1875.

The part that went on the east, west, and north sides of the triangular earthen fortress called the Velia, probably remains buried, supporting the earth in a vertical position. The line of the wall then turns the corner of the Palatine, and the lower cliff on that side next the Circus Maximus is in part supported by it. A small portion remains visible in the gardens at the back of the houses in the Via de' Cerchi<sup>o</sup>; and a little further to the north, under the church of S. Anastasia, are remains of two square towers of that period. This is shewn in Plate IV. of Construction<sup>p</sup>. This tower was at another angle. The wall then went across the valley to the bank of the Tiber, on which a considerable part of it still stands, now called the Pulchrum Littus<sup>q</sup>. After following the Tiber from the corner of the Aventine to near the Capitoline Hill, it then went on by the north side of that hill, the steep cliff of which, on the northern side, was considered as sufficient protection for the inner line of defence, and this completes the circuit of the second city of Rome.

As it was usual to have a triple line of defence to the *arx* or citadel, it is probable that there were two trenches, or *fossæ* across the level ground to the north of the hill of Saturn in the original fortifications, and these afterwards became successively the Municipal boundary in that direction. We see that there was a small space on the southern side next the Forum, with a wall and gate, which remained till the time of Varro, 50 B.C., with temples within the enclosure. On the northern side we might expect to find a similar plan followed. There can be little doubt that the streets which wind round the foot of the hill are in the line of the old foss. The Via di Marforio is on the eastern side, and the Via della Pedacchia on the northern side; this would place the "three temples under one roof," mentioned by Classical authors (now the church of S. Nicholas in Carcere), in the Palatine, and the foss would lead on to S. Angelo in Pescheria, the porch of which is the old Porta Triumphalis at the entrance into THE CITY (the Temple-Bar of old Rome); the line of this foss would then go on to the Tiber and the Pulchrum Littus, part of the second wall of Rome. The third line, on the northern side, would be the foss across the level ground from the cliff of the Quirinal, near the Palace, to the Tiber, passing in front of the Pantheon, and on the line on which the two *cippi* remain, one *in situ*, the other only moved a few yards, so that the Emperor Hadrian only extended the Municipal boundary to this old foss<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> Wall of Kings, Photographs, Nos. 98, \*99.

S. Anastasia, No. \*100.

<sup>q</sup> Pulchrum Littus, No. 159.

<sup>p</sup> Towers under

<sup>r</sup> See Plate

## THE SEVEN HILLS OF ROME, AS SEPARATE HILL-FORTRESSES.

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A SUMMARY of the information given on this subject in the first part of this work seems to be still called for, to explain upon what grounds it is said that each hill was a separate fortified village before they were united into one city by Servius Tullius<sup>a</sup>. This is notorious to scholars, but is not generally understood by the visitors to Rome, and adds much to the interest of the ruins, and to make them more easily understood. All the historical information extant on the subject is believed to be already given, but the information to be obtained from a careful examination of the ground is perhaps not so clearly given as it might be, and requires to be brought together. It appears to be evident that at the time of the foundation of Rome the inhabitants of Italy, and of many other parts of the world, lived in mere huts, which were open to the attacks of enemies of all kinds, including wild beasts, and a pack of hungry wolves would be very formidable enemies to attack the inhabitants of such huts; for this reason they were collected together in villages, and these villages were always fortified; they were generally placed on the tops of hills, as being at the same time the most healthy and the most easily protected. The cliffs round the edges of a platform on the summit of a hill, whether entirely natural, or partly cut into a vertical form to a sufficient height by the hand of man, were the best protection, as walls used to resist an attack of wolves must be at least twenty feet high<sup>b</sup>. The valleys were for the most part either swamps or covered with timber, as we see by the peat-bogs in all parts where the soil was favourable to that formation; and the streams, which were the natural drains, had been impeded by the trees that had fallen across them; as may be seen in Ireland at the present day, where enormous trees are often found that have been embedded in those peat-bogs for many centuries.

We have it recorded that each of the hills of Rome was inhabited

<sup>a</sup> The seven hills of the earlier period—the Oppius Cespius, &c., mentioned by Varro—are too obscure to be made out in any satisfactory manner.

<sup>b</sup> Part of the modern village of Castiglione, as it stood within the ancient walls of Gabii in 1870, is a good illus-

tration of what a city of the time of the foundation of Rome was like; nothing could be more primitive than the dwellings of the peasantry in the Pontifical States at that time. See Historical Photographs, No. 1582, and Plate I. of this Supplement.

separately, in rapid succession, it is true, but still each distinct from the other; it could not be inhabited without being fortified, for the reasons just given. There would not necessarily be walls, but the soft tufa of Rome generally requires walls to support it in many parts in the vertical position which was necessary for defence. As a matter of fact, we do find remains of such early walls against the cliffs in many parts. These remains are as often within the line of the city of Servius Tullius as outside of it; they are found on each of the hills; for instance, on the Cœlian, at the north-west end opposite to the Palatine, now in the grounds of the monastery of S. Gregory, there is a considerable portion of such a wall belonging to the second period of the Kings, part of concrete, the rest of the large squared blocks of tufa. On the Aventine<sup>c</sup>, in several places, both outside and inside of the line of the wall of THE CITY, under S. Balbina, S. Sabba, S. Prisca, the Priorato, and S. Sabina. On the Quirinal, in the Colonna gardens<sup>d</sup>, and in the garden of what is now the King's palace. On the Viminal, against the cliff of the valley, between that hill and the Quirinal, opposite to S. Vitale, near the new Via Nazionale, where remains of walls and towers are still visible, of a different and ruder kind than those of Servius Tullius. On the Esquiline the cliffs are concealed by walls of the Empire, or of later periods, built up against them. The three *colles* were the least important as fortresses, being in fact promontories from the high table-land to the east, on which the great *agger* was made.

Each of these separate fortresses had its own *arx* or citadel, which can also be traced. That of the Palatine it is not necessary to recapitulate. For the Aventine, the detached part called the Pseudo-Aventine had evidently the citadel upon it. S. Balbina has scarped cliffs on the east and north sides very distinct, with walls built up against them, and a foss-way on the western side; on the south side the cliff is concealed by the earth thrown up against it to make a hot-bed for cultivation. On the Cœlian<sup>e</sup>, the square fortress near the Colosseum, on which the Claudium was afterwards built, was evidently the citadel; the scarped cliffs on three sides of it are very visible, although later walls have been built up against them, and on the fourth side it has a deep foss-way

<sup>c</sup> See Historical Photographs, Nos. 141, 143, 820, 829, 993, 2085.

<sup>d</sup> This piece of wall is of very early character, the vertical joints are even wider than those of Roma Quadrata. It may, perhaps, belong to the original

fortification of the Sabines. (See the Photograph, No. 2113.)

<sup>e</sup> Nos. 123, 126, 127, 144, 381, 802; and Plates engraved from them, xvii., xviii., xix., xx., xxi., xxii.

called the *Clivus Scauri*. On the other side of this deep foss-way is another great fort, on which the *Villa Mattei*, now called the *Villa Celi-Montana*, is built; that fort, being on the outer line at one angle of the city, was an important fortress with very high cliffs, and defended the approach to two gates<sup>f</sup>,—the *Porta Capena* on its western side, and another gate on its southern side, the site of which is very distinct in the narrow gorge leading to the *Piazza della Navicella* from the *Porta Metronia* in the outer wall. There was probably a third gate on its northern side also in the narrow end of another gorge, which was the natural place for a gate, but this probably led into the fort itself. On this site one of the *Cohortes Vigilum*, or barracks for the police, was afterwards built, considerable remains of which have been found and described. The other part of the *Cœlian*, as a separate fortress, extended to the great foss at the east end of the hill, which divided it from the *Lateran*, which was another separate fortress by the side of the city, defending the approach to the gate, which was where the church of *S. Clement* now stands, and the researches of *Father Mullooly* seem to shew that the foundations of the church are built upon the barbican of the gate. For the *Quirinal*, as a separate fortress, the site of the present king's palace must have been the citadel. The steep and lofty cliffs are very visible on all sides of it, although parts of the great palace are built up against them in several places. The *Palazzo Barberini* was another fortress, and the cliffs of it can readily be traced. On the side near the *Hotel Costanzi*, they were very visible when that great hotel was being built, about 1870. Another important gate was where the four roads meet, now the *Via di Quattro Fontane* and the *Via di Porta Pia*; the approach to this gate was defended by the two forts, one now the *Barberini Palace*, and the other the *King's palace*. At the north-east corner of this hill are distinct remains of the great horn-work to defend that weak part in the defences of the city, where the *House of Sallust* was afterwards built, as described in the account of the *Wall of Servius Tullius*.

For the *Viminal*<sup>g</sup>, the citadel appears to have extended from the part where the walls remain, before-mentioned, on one side, to the site of the house of *Pudens* on the other side, where now the cliffs can be distinctly traced, with the houses built up against them.

For the *Esquiline*, the site of the church of *S. Pietro in Vincoli* appears to have been the citadel. The cliffs are very clear, with a passage and steps cut through them, and descending from the

<sup>f</sup> Nos. 124, 125; and Plates (Photo-engravings) xiii., xiv., xv., xvi.

<sup>g</sup> See View, No. 150; Plan and Section, 148, 149.

high level on which the church stands to the level of the foss below, now the street of S. Lucia in Selci. The remarkable horn-work at the south-east corner, opposite to the church of SS. Pietro and Marcellino, has been described <sup>h</sup>. This completes the seven hills of the original City.

After the Wall of Aurelian was built upon the outer *mœnia* of the Kings, called by Pliny the *agger* of the Tarquins, the three *colles* (Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline) were reckoned as one hill; the Janiculum and the Vatican hills are then reckoned as part of the seven hills, to complete the mystic number. The Janiculum was included in the Aurelian Wall, but the Vatican was not; it was connected with the City by a foss-way only, until the Leonine city was built in the ninth century. Since that time the Vatican has been connected with the Janiculum by an enormous wall along the ridge of the hill, and the valley between that ridge and the Tiber was thus included in the city of the Popes, or the modern city of Rome; but it is still chiefly garden-ground, as was the old city on the hills, until the new city was built there in 1872-75.

#### THE CAPITOLINE HILL.

The history of the great public building of ancient Rome, of the time of the Kings, called the *Capitolium*, of which a portion of the original structure remains, as described by Varro, is much disputed by eminent scholars. It seems therefore desirable to give some further evidence from classical authorities in addition to what has been given in pp. 31—42 of the chapter on the Construction of Walls. The construction is in itself the best evidence to eyes accustomed to observe the different modes of it at different periods, and the Plates illustrating this building are in themselves evidence to such persons. For further evidence these references to incidental notices are therefore given, in confirmation of the view taken in this work.

That the Hill of Saturn was occupied by the Sabines at the time that the Romans fortified the Palatine, has been shewn <sup>i</sup>, and that it was called the Capitoline Hill after the two hills were united <sup>k</sup> in one city and enclosed in one wall, as Dionysius tells us, because the great building to contain the Public Offices for the united City was built upon it <sup>l</sup>; but as this is not yet generally admitted, and is still

<sup>h</sup> See the Chapter on Primitive Fortifications, Part I., p. 62.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid., pp. 33—36.

<sup>k</sup> Dionysius Hal., lib. ii. c. 50.

<sup>l</sup> See the Appendix to the chapter

on the Historical Construction of Walls, pp. 33—36; and Varro de Ling. Lat., lib. v. c. 7; and the references to Livy in the Chronological Table, A.U.C. 12.

a point of dispute, a few more authorities for it may here be introduced with advantage.

Pliny mentions that the *Capitolium* was finished by Tarquinius Priscus<sup>m</sup>, after the capture of Apolæ. Scipio placed the tablet of his Asiatic victories in the *Capitolium*<sup>n</sup>. Pliny also reckons the substructure of it among the wonders of Rome<sup>o</sup>, and says that it was in the *Capitolium* that ceilings made of gilt tiles were first used after the conquest of Carthage, which afterwards became common in private rooms and passages<sup>p</sup>. In another passage Pliny also mentions that *similago*, a kind of bread or cake made from wheat, was used in the offices of the "Treasury and the Record Office." This is a certain proof that the two were closely connected, and makes it almost sure that they were in the same building<sup>q</sup>.

In the *Mirabilia Urbis Romæ*, the Hill of Saturn is said to be now called CAPITOLIUM, because the Senators assembled there to deliberate<sup>r</sup>. In the *Graphia Aurea Urbis Romæ*, it is said that the Capitol was the head of the world, where the Consuls and the Senators deliberated on its government<sup>s</sup>.

Solinus, who formed his collections about A.D. 230, mentions that the Sibylline books were destroyed by fire when the *Capitolium* was burnt in the time of Sylla, and that before that time the Pontifex Maximus used to consult those oracles. This shews that the *Capitolium* was the great building which caught fire when the body of Clodius was burnt in the *Senaculum*, which was part of the same fabric, called the *Capitolium*, being the place for the chief public offices throughout the time of the Republic, and from this building the hill previously called of Saturn, was afterwards called the Capitoline Hill<sup>t</sup>.

Dionysius mentions an altar to Saturn<sup>u</sup> at the foot of the hill, near

<sup>m</sup> Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. iii. c. 9.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid., lib. xxxv. c. 7.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid., lib. xxxvi. c. 24, s. 2.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., lib. xxxiii. c. 18.

<sup>q</sup> "Hoc (similago) ærarie officinæ chartarisque utuntur." (Plinii Hist., lib. xviii. c. 20—22.)

<sup>r</sup> "De Monte Saturnali qui dicitur hodie *Capitolium* caput populi sive civitatum . . . vel dicitur *potius* a capitulo, quia *ibi* conveniebant senatores sicut claustrales in capitulo." (Mirabilia, ap. Codex Urbis, ed. Urlichs, p. 144.)

<sup>s</sup> "Capitolium erat caput mundi ubi Consules et *Senatores* morantur ad gubernandum urbem." (Graphia ap. Codex Urbis, ed. Urlichs, p. 120.)

<sup>t</sup> "Deinde constituta ab Ascanio

Longa Alba, Fidenæ Aricia, Nola a Tyriis, ab Eulioënsibus Cumæ, ibidem Sibyllæ sacellum est, sed ejus quæ rebus Romanis quinquagesima olympiade interfuit cujusque librum ad Cornelium usque Sullam pontifices nostri consulebant: tunc enim una cum Capitolio igni absumptus est: nam priores duo, Tarquinio Superbo parcius pretium offerente quam postulabatur, ipsa exuperat, hujus sepulchrum in Sicilia adhuc manet." (Solini Collectanea rerum memorabilium, recognovit Th. Mommsen. Berolini, 1864. 8vo., p. 38.)

<sup>u</sup> See Part I., Primitive Fortifications, sect. iv. pp. 45—48; and Appendix to Construction, pp. 33—54.

the ascent that leads from the Forum to the Capitolium, and that the hill was called the Saturnian Hill<sup>x</sup>. He also says that at a later period a temple was built on the same spot<sup>y</sup>. Aurelius Victor says that the building on the Clivus Capitolinus, in which the money was kept, was called in his time (*hodie*) the Treasury of Saturn<sup>z</sup>. Servius mentions the Temple of Saturn as adjoining to (*juxta*) the Temple of Concord<sup>a</sup>. He also assumes its connexion with the Tabularium.

Varro states that in his time—

“Three traces of it (the Oppidum of Saturnia, on the Tarpeian Hill) still remain; the Temple of Saturn in the gorge, and the gate which Junius calls the Saturnian gate, now called Pandana, are there, and walls of buildings behind the Temple of Saturn are designated in some laws relating to private edifices in the postern of this wall<sup>b</sup>.”

‘Postern of this wall’ (that is to say—Postern of the city or fortress on the hill of Saturn).

That the Senaculum or Senate-house was in this great public building, and that the Temple of Concord was only the entrance to it, and the place from which the decrees were given out, is further confirmed by the following extract from the life of the Emperor Pertinax, by Julius Capitolinus, in the *Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ*.

“When he had come by night from the camp to the Senate, and had ordered the *cella* of the Senate-house (*curia*) to be opened, and the door-keeper could not be found, he seated himself in the Temple of Concord . . . immediately then all the magistrates with the Consul came to the Senate-house (*curia*) and saluted as Emperor Pertinax, who had entered by night<sup>c</sup>.”

The directions by Vitruvius for a Forum in a Roman city are as follows; they are evidently in imitation of the Forum Romanum.

“A Treasury, a prison, and a Senate-house<sup>d</sup> (*curia*) ought to adjoin the Forum, but so that the magnitude of their proportions should correspond with it. The Senate-house especially should be proportionate to the dignity of the town. If it is a square building, its height may be determined by adding half as much again to its width. If oblong, its length and width may be added together, and half of the sum so obtained may be allowed for the height under the ceiling.”

<sup>x</sup> Dionys. Hal., Antiq., l. i. c. 34.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., vi. 1.

<sup>z</sup> “Ædes quoque sub clivo Capitolino, in quo pecuniam conditam habebat, ærarium Saturni hodieque dicitur.” (Aur. Victor, Origo gentis Rom., c. 3, s. 6.)

<sup>a</sup> Servius in Æneid, lib. ii. v. 116.

<sup>b</sup> Varro de Ling. Lat., lib. v. c. 7, p. 48: see the passage quoted in note f, p. 43, of Appendix to Construction.

<sup>c</sup> “De Castris nocte cum ad Senatum venisset et cellam Curie jussisset aperiri neque inveniretur ædituus, in templo Concordiæ resedit . . . statim ergo omnis magistratus cum Consule ad Curiam venerunt, ingressumque Pertinacem nocte imperatorem appellaverunt.” (Julius Capitolinus Pertinax, c. 4.)

<sup>d</sup> Vitruvius, de Architectura, lib. v. c. 2.

Servius, in his commentary on the *Æneid* of Virgil, explains the Tabularium :—

“*Populi Tabularia*” is the place where public records are kept. He (Virgil) alludes however to the Temple of Saturn, in which also the treasury had been, and where were deposited the deeds which were executed by parents on undertaking the care of their children.”

It must be borne in mind that each of these ancient hill-fortresses would require an enclosure, *or wall of enceinte*, according to the universal principle of fortification, which seems to be natural, as the same is found everywhere. This outwork would consist of a wall of earth and a great wide and deep foss, and the earth thrown up from this would be thrown on the outer side, thus making a wall of earth. This we are expressly told by Varro<sup>f</sup> was according to the Etruscan rite, and that the bank was called a wall (*mur*). There would also necessarily be a similar foss on each side of the *aggeres* of Servius Tullius, both his great *agger* on the eastern side of THE CITY, and his short *aggeres* to connect the hill-fortresses together into one city. The foss round the castle at Exeter, as the capital city of the county of Devon, which remains open, is as wide and as deep as the great fosses in Rome in various parts, of which we have so many traces, as across the middle of the Palatine Hill on the southern side of Roma Quadrata, and the one cutting off the Velia from the Esquiline Hill. It also is evident that there was one round each of the hills, and that the buildings erected afterwards within the line of these great fosses and walls would be considered as on the hill, and were so mentioned. Thus on the Capitoline Hill, Varro again<sup>g</sup> mentions the Temple of Saturn, and the Postern Gate of Saturn, as if on that hill, and yet they are evidently *not on the hill*, but within the outer wall of it, on the southern side. It is clear that the paved street called Clivus Capitolinus was made in the foss on that side, and enclosed the temple and the gate, probably built one within the other upon the bank of earth, called either *mur* or *mœnia*. On the northern side of the hill also, the Via della Pedacchia is made in the foss, and the Via di Tor de' Specchi is a continuation of it; the three temples under one roof<sup>h</sup>, now the church of S. Nicholas in Carcere, would therefore be reckoned as in the Capitoline Hill. Other difficulties in the Regionary Catalogue may be explained in the same manner.

Portions of the scarp'd cliffs of these ancient hill-fortresses may

<sup>e</sup> Servius in Virg. Georg., ii. 502.

<sup>f</sup> Varro de Ling. Lat., l. v. c. 32.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid., l. v. c. 7. “Saturni Fanum

. . . Saturnia Porta . . . Privatis parietes postici muri.”

<sup>h</sup> Pietas, Spes, Juno Sospita.

be seen in several places, if looked for; a portion is left open on the side of the new road up to the Piazza del Campadoglio, made in 1874, and behind the houses—on the north, under the Capitoline Hill, in the Via della Pedacchia, the house No. 15<sup>i</sup>—on the south, the part called the Tarpeian rock, under which Tarpeia is supposed to have been *buried* as a mark of infamy, being then the place of public execution; for as there was no gate there, she could not have stood there to have the shields thrown upon her, instead of the armlets or *torques* of the warriors. On the Coelian, near the church of S. Gregory, opposite to the Palatine, and *within* the *line* of Servius Tullius, and therefore before his time, as after he enclosed THE CITY, this wall would no longer be required excepting to support the earth. On the Quirinal, in the Colonna gardens, perhaps included in the same line, but of earlier character than his time, as is seen by the very wide vertical joints. On the Aventine a very fine piece remains, not of his time, but earlier<sup>k</sup>. On the Palatine the lower wall at the foot, on the western side<sup>l</sup>, has been described as part of the Second Wall of Rome. On the Viminal there are remains of a wall and tower against the cliff, opposite to S. Vitale and near S. Lorenzo in panis-perna<sup>m</sup>. There are also ancient *horn-works* to the Quirinal and the Esquiline, but these may belong to the great work of Servius Tullius<sup>n</sup>.

In various parts of the great outer bank of the Tarquins<sup>o</sup>, which is mentioned by Pliny as a great, arduous and necessary work, and on which the Wall of Aurelian was afterwards built, there are remains of the old tufa walls used as old materials for foundations, and sometimes for towers also<sup>p</sup>.

#### THE PALATINE HILL.

After the two hills were “united in one City and enclosed in one wall,” the Velia formed a necessary part of the fortifications; it had originally been a promontory from the Esquiline Hill, but in order to complete the line of defence of the united city, it was cut off from that hill by a very wide and deep foss, through which the Via del Colosseo now passes. From that time this small hill was always reckoned as part of the Palatine. Dionysius mentions the Velia

<sup>i</sup> Photos., No. 3253.

<sup>k</sup> Photos., Nos. 790, 791.

<sup>l</sup> See Photos., No. 98.

<sup>m</sup> Photos., Nos. 148, 149, 150.

<sup>n</sup> Photos., Nos. 153, 154.

<sup>o</sup> “Cum id opus Tarquinius Priscus

plebis manibus faceret, essetque labor incertum longior an periculosior, passim conscita nece.” (Plinii Nat. Hist., xxxvi. 24, 3.)

<sup>p</sup> See the Plates of the Walls and Gates of Rome.

as a high hill commanding the Forum, and that Marcus Horatius, the colleague of Brutus, gave offence to the people by building a house upon it, which he consequently removed to the foot of it<sup>9</sup>. This could only be on the Summa Sacra Via, which was made on the north-west slope of the Velia. This is therefore also part of the Palatine Hill, and it will be more convenient to include some notice of the buildings upon it here, than in the account of the Regiones to which they belong, the boundary of which in this part is very doubtful. Dionysius also says<sup>r</sup> that the *Ædes Penatium*, or temple (?) of the household gods, was here, most probably on the site now occupied by the church of S. Francesca Romana.

On the western side of the SUMMA SACRA VIA, between the Arch of Titus on the north, the Colosseum on the south, the Porticus Liviæ on the east, and the cliff of the upper part of the Palatine Hill on the west, are considerable ruins (excavated in 1874). Of these an account will be found in the section on the Via Sacra.

#### THE CÆLIAN\* HILL.

The site now occupied by the Villa Celimontana has evidently been an early fortress on that promontory of the hill (as has been described at p. 15); the other promontory was the southern, on which the Claudium was afterwards built. The barrack of the fifth corps of the Vigili would naturally be placed in this strong position, where the remains of it were found.

THE LATERAN PALACE also evidently stands on the site of a detached fortress *by the side* of THE CITY, but not part of it. The great foss between the east end of the Cœlian Hill and the Lateran has a tomb of the first century on the western bank of the Lateran and outer side of the foss<sup>t</sup>, and remains of another tomb, also of the first century, on the inner bank of the foss. This is now under an arch that supports the modern road going from the Santi Quattro Coronati to the Lateran, close to the bank that goes across the foss to carry the aqueduct and the road. As no interment was permitted *within the City*, it is evident that the Lateran was *not in the City* at that time, that is, not until the time of Aurelian, who extended the boundary of the City to his new wall, built in part upon the older *mœnia*, the outer bank of the Tarquins. The Lateran was probably

<sup>9</sup> Dionys. Hal., Ant. Rom., v. 19.

<sup>t</sup> See the Chapter on Tombs, and

<sup>r</sup> Ibid.

<sup>\*</sup> This name is Photo., No. 175.

now spelt CÆLIAN in Rome.

on the Coeliolum, but in the Middle Ages it was reckoned as on the Coelian. This was the case in the time of Sixtus V., as appears by the translation of the *Mirabilia Urbis*, published under his auspices. The guide to the Antiquities of Rome at the end of this book, mentioned in the title-page given below<sup>u</sup>, is by M. Andrea Paladio (or Palladio), who afterwards became the celebrated architect, the reviver or imitator of the old Roman style, named after him the "Palladian style." In this work the Lateran is distinctly called "nel Monte Celio." This most energetic Pope and his engineers also mistook the water first brought into Rome by Hadrian, and afterwards by Alexander Severus, for the celebrated Marcian water, though the springs of the one are under La Colonna (or Lábicum) and near Gabii, about twelve miles from Rome, while those of the Marcia are near Subiaco, and about forty miles from Rome.

" LE COSE  
MARAVIGLIOSE  
DELL' ALMA CITTA'  
DI ROMA,

Dove si veggono il movimento  
delle Guglie, e gli Acquedutti per condurre  
l'Acqua Felice,

Le ample, e commode strade, fatte à beneficio publico,  
dal Santissimo Sisto V. P. O. M.

Et si tratta delle Chiese, rappresentate in disegno da Gieronimo  
Francino, con le Stationi, e Reliquie de' Corpi  
Santi che vi sono.

Et un Trattato del modo d'acquistare l'indulgenze.

La guida Romana, che insegna facilmente à i Forastieri à ritrovare le  
più notabili cose di Roma.

Li nomi de i Sommi Pontefici, Imperatori, e altri Principi Christiani.

Il numero delle Parrocchie, e Compagnie che sono in Roma.

L'ANTICHITA' di ROMA, brevemente raccolta; e un discorso  
sopra li fuochi degli antichi.

Nuovamente corretti, e purgati da molti errori, et ampliate dal  
Reverendo Padre Fra Santi di Sant' Agostino.

Con privilegio del Sommo Pontefice.

In Venetia, Per Girolamo Francino, Libraro in Roma,  
al segno della Fonte. M D LXXXVIII.

## THE THIRD WALL OF ROME.

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### THE PORTA CAPENA.

SOME further account of the important excavations made in 1868, 1869, and 1871, in the valley between the Cœlian and the Aventine, seems to be called for in this volume, without waiting for the publication of the other portions of the work,—the Aqueducts and the Regiones, in which they are mentioned<sup>a</sup>. By means of these excavations it was clearly proved that Servius Tullius did not build one continuous wall round the CITY OF ROME, of seven miles in extent, as is commonly said, and is shewn upon German and English maps of Rome, following the conjectures of the learned men of the seventeenth century, miscalled the “Roman Traditions,” in this matter. What he really did is what any military engineer would naturally do, and what common sense seems to require,—he made use of the previously existing fortified hills, the scarpèd cliffs of which were the chief defences, according to the custom of that age, and he made short *aggeres* across the valley, from the cliff of one hill to that of the opposite one; and he carried his short *agger*, with the gate in it, as high up the valley as he could, in order that the promontories on the ends of the two hills might have forts placed upon them to defend the approach to the gate, as was clearly shewn to have been the case in this valley.

To demonstrate this plain fact, seven pits were dug in a line across the valley, from the foot of the Cœlian on the east to that of the Aventine on the west. In each of these pits the *agger* was found, with the aqueducts carried upon it, and with a wall on the outer side of the *agger*, or great bank of earth. In the first pit, close under the Cœlian, remains of the Porta Capena and the pavement of the Via Appia were found<sup>b</sup>; the exact site of this is marked by a mediæval tower at the east end of the gardener’s house in the garden of the monks of S. Gregory. That brick tower is actually

<sup>a</sup> These plans and drawings appeared in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, in volume forty-two, for 1869.

<sup>b</sup> See Plates VIII., IX., and X., and photos., Nos. \*1138 to \*1143, 2221, 2222.

built upon an old tower of tufa of the time of Servius Tullius, which had formed the western side of the gate-house. The old tufa wall is visible in the interior, the exterior has been concealed by brick. The pavements were at two levels, the upper one having been made when the level of the street was altered. The same thing has occurred in many other excavations in Rome, in the line of the old foss-ways: in one case it is still left open, in the garden of the Villa Volkonski, where the two pavements, one several feet over the other, can still be seen<sup>b</sup>. The second pit was inside of the tower, to shew the tufa wall more plainly; the third was just at the west end of the gardener's house, between that and the present road, which is parallel to the old road, but considerably to the west of it<sup>c</sup>. In this pit the two aqueducts were more perfect than in any of the others; they are carried on the *agger* from east to west. Another very ancient aqueduct passes under them, and under what is now the gardener's house, in the opposite direction, in which the water runs from south to north<sup>d</sup>. The fourth pit<sup>e</sup> was on the western side of the present road, in waste ground belonging to the Municipality (just at the south end of the rope-walk). In this the *agger* and the wall were very distinctly visible, and some building of the time of the Republic made against it, and passing under the present road, which is comparatively modern. This pit was re-opened in 1874-75, and a low parapet wall built round it, with the permission of the Municipality, who promise to leave it open for the benefit of future antiquaries and scholars who visit Rome.

The fifth pit was on the other side of the river Almo (now called the Marrana), in the same vineyard as the Piscina Publica, but at the north end of it, and on the bank which is here still ten feet above the level of the ground on the north side<sup>f</sup>. Here again the wall and the aqueduct were found on the bank, and here also are two of the tall brick piers of the aqueduct of Trajan, of which two others are seen in the gardener's house before mentioned. These piers, in a line from the Coelian to the Aventine, standing on the bank, indicated the line of the *agger* before the excavations were made, but this was not then understood.

The sixth pit was near the north-east corner of the Aventine<sup>g</sup>, and close to the Piscina Publica, at the point where a branch went from

<sup>b</sup> See No. 355.

<sup>c</sup> See Nos. 1100, 1136.

<sup>d</sup> See the account of the Lupercal, and the water of S. George, p. 7, of this Supplement.

<sup>e</sup> Nos. 1164, 1165, 1166.

<sup>f</sup> No. 1289.

<sup>g</sup> No. 1288.

the aqueduct into a great reservoir of the time of Trajan, belonging to the *Piscina Publica*, attached to which seems to have been a great swimming-bath supplied by the aqueducts, now forming a considerable part of the vineyard between the *piscina* and the road. The aqueduct was here very distinctly visible; a man could go into the *specus*: the branch turned sharply to the south from the main line, which went on along the northern cliff of the Aventine towards the reservoir under the cliff, further to the west and nearer to the Tiber. This main line is still visible (in 1875) at another point, in an old stone-quarry under S. Sabba, where seven different branches of the aqueducts cast their surplus water into the oldest and deepest of them all, the *Aqua Appia*. Considerable excavations were again made there in 1875, and the old *specus* was shewn very distinctly, sometimes cut out of the tufa rock, and in other parts built of the large square stones in the style of the Walls of the Kings. (See the Chapter on the Aqueducts.) The seventh and last pit was in the *Piscina Publica* itself, in the lower chambers of the *piscina* (in its strict sense as the filtering-place), with the wall between two chambers and the small holes through that wall<sup>b</sup>.

Another of the short *aggeres* of Servius Tullius passed under the church of S. Clement<sup>1</sup> high up in the valley, between the other side of the Cœlian and the Esquiline. In the excavations of 1873 for building the new quarter of the city on the Cœlian, a continuation of this wall was found on the same line joining on to the cliff, close to the church of the Santi Quattro Coronati, which is evidently built on the site of an old fortress to protect that gate. The site of the outer gate between the two parts of the Aventine is more distinctly marked by the remains of the forts on each of the hills, on the promontories, to protect the approach to that gate<sup>1</sup>. There was no outer wall in this part between the Pseudo-Aventine and the Tiber until the time of Claudius. The site of an ancient gate may also generally be distinguished by its being evidently at the narrow end of a gorge in the hills, and also where four roads meet

<sup>b</sup> These pits were left open for several months, but were then filled up again. While they were open, the whole line of the *agger* and wall of THE CITY of Servius Tullius was marked out by numbers placed at intervals on the walls, either within sight of one another, or within easy reach, with the sites and the *probable* names of the gates. No one has yet published a correct plan of THE CITY of Rome, with the

walls and gates of Servius Tullius. On all the plans hitherto published the wall is made continuous across the end of each valley, which is certainly not correct; each gate was brought high up into the valley to the narrow end of a gorge.

<sup>1</sup> See the Photograph of this construction, No. 1263.

<sup>1</sup> See the cliffs on which these forts stood, in Nos. 141, 820, 829, 993, 2085.

at that point. The Porta Collina must have been near where the workhouse now stands, in the Via di Porta Pia, which is still a foss-way for some distance, as far as the junction of the old roads from the Porta Salaria or the Porta Nomentana; the eastern part of the Via di Porta Pia is entirely modern. There are considerable remains of the fort, or "horn-work<sup>k</sup>," to protect the approach to this gate on the north side, a great earthwork upon which the house of Sallust was afterwards built, and his circus made in the foss; his gardens were extensive, and occupied part of the Pincian Hill, on the other side of the foss and of the circus. This earthwork is much stronger than the others, because there was no outer wall to defend this part of Rome: there was a gap left between the Prætorian Camp and the Pincian Hill. This was always the weakest part of the defences of Rome, the point at which it was repeatedly taken in the sieges. The great *agger*, about a mile long, extended from the cliff of the Quirinal at this point to that of the Esquiline, between S. Maria Maggiore and the Lateran. Nearly the whole of it has now been cleared away, in 1873 and 1874, to make level ground for the new City of Rome on the hills. This was rendered necessary by the first error of bringing the railway station *within* the great *agger*, instead of keeping both the railway and the station on the outer side of it, which would have saved a great expense, and would have been equally convenient.

The great horn-work at the north end of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius has been previously described<sup>l</sup>, with the house of Sallust built upon it. It is near the junction of that *agger* with the Quirinal Hill, the natural cliff of which formed the defence on the northern side of the City; and the artificial cliff made by the *agger* and the wall built up against it, was the defence on the eastern side, to the junction with the Esquiline Hill. At that point there seems to have been another great horn-work, on which the house of Mæcenas was built. The cliff of the Esquiline carried on the defence of the eastern side as far as the angle of the valley, between that hill and the Cœlian. At that angle there was another remarkable fort projecting from the line of the cliffs and wall already described<sup>m</sup>. The line of defence then goes up the side of that valley as far as the site of the present church of S. Clement, where one of the short *aggeres* and walls across the valley was made, and part of the wall remains under the church, which seems to be built on the barbican of the gate (as has been said).

<sup>k</sup> See Plate VII., and the Plan, No. \*848; House, Nos. 154, 380, 1016; Views, Nos. 1022, 2110. <sup>l</sup> Part I., p. 72. <sup>m</sup> Part I., p. 62.

The house of Mæcenas is recorded<sup>a</sup> to have been on the Esquiline, and on high ground, as it was from a tower of this house that Nero witnessed the great fire. The exact site has hitherto been unknown, and has been supposed to be on the site of the church of S. Pietro in Vincoli, which is also on the Esquiline, from whence there is a fine view over a great part of Rome. But in the great excavations made by the Municipality of Rome in 1874 for the new City, in removing part of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius near its southern end, and its junction with the cliff of the Esquiline Hill (which is only a great promontory from the high table-land on which the *agger* was erected), remains of this celebrated house were found, at a short distance to the south of the church of S. Maria Maggiore, on the eastern side of the Via Merulana, the street that leads from that church to the Lateran. The house has evidently been of considerable extent, part of it within the City and part without, as the great *agger* on which it was built was here the boundary of the City; or perhaps, strictly speaking, the great foss outside of it was the municipal boundary in this part, and a street was made on each side of the *agger*, the two fosses being paved, and the houses built on the sloping banks, and in part dug out of them. So that this great house must have had one door in the inner street, and the other in the outer one.

The only part at all perfect that has been found is called the AUDITORIUM, or lecture-room, being like a small theatre. This is a very remarkable building; it seems to have been lighted from above, and has sham windows in the walls of the apse, or round end of the hall, which are beautifully painted on the plaster, with

<sup>a</sup> "Hoc miseræ plebi stabat commune sepulcrum,  
Pantolabo scurræ, Nomentanoque nepoti.  
Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum  
Hic dabat : hæredes monumentum ne sequeretur.  
Nunc licet Esquilis habitare salubribus atque  
Aggere in aprico spatiari ; quo modo tristes  
Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum."

(Horatii Sat., lib. i. 8, v. 10—16.)

It was also on the *mania* (Dio Cass., l. 52 c. 16), and contained the first swimming-bath of warm water made in Rome (ibid., l. 55, c. 7). The *mania* in this place clearly means the great *agger* of Servius Tullius, but the outer bank of the Tarquins was also so called.

"Nuper a Mæcenate institutis, aut recens satis, tunc enim aves prohibendæ sunt, ne semina colligant : antea Esquilina Regis sepulchris servorum et misc-

rorum erat dedicata. Mæcenas ante considerans æris salubritatem hortos eo loci constituit. Huc ad hunc locum ubi Priapus stabat, olim servorum cadavera portari solebant sepelienda, ubi quondam Thermæ Trajanæ et Domus Crescentiæ *angustis cellis* vilissimis tuguriis, *arca loculis commune sepulchrum* a puteis fossis ad sepelienda cadavera pauperum, locus dictus est Puticuli." (Comment. Q. Horatii Flacci, Eclog. viii.)

views of a garden as if seen through them, probably intended to represent the garden of Mæcenas himself, as he wished it to be, before it was actually made. The style of painting is identical with those in the hall of Livia, at Prima Porta, in her paternal mansion or country villa. She kept her poultry-yard at this place, which is about six miles from Rome out of the north gate, now the Porta del Popolo, originally the Porta Flaminia, on a hill on the southern side of the river, in a fine situation. The paintings there also represent a garden, with birds, and flowers, and evergreens, and are among the finest fresco paintings that we possess. Those in the house of Mæcenas are not nearly so perfect, but they appear to be by the same artist, whose exquisite drawings of trees, and flowers, and birds have long been celebrated. He is supposed to be Apelles, mentioned by Pliny<sup>o</sup>, and to have painted the beautiful series of mythological subjects in the house of Augustus and Livia on the Palatine, excavated in 1870; and the elegant figures in the inside of the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, good engravings of which are published in the Appendix to the edition of Nardini, *Roma Antica*, 1820, having been found in the time of Alexander VII., when the pyramid was repaired; also the beautiful series of small figures of animals, and views of a villa and garden, of the same period, between the columbaria, in a tomb in the grounds of the Villa Pamphili Doria. These are all of the time of Augustus<sup>p</sup>, but the only two that are identical in style of hand are those at Prima Porta and in the house of Mæcenas. The others have a certain general resemblance, but rather marking the period than the identical artist.

The idea that the hall in this house resembling a small theatre was the Auditorium, or lecture-hall, is a very natural one at first sight, and this name was given to it in the *Bulletino del Municipio Romano* for 1874, by two of the leading members of the Archæological Commission, Signori Vespignani, the architect of the Municipality, and C. L. Visconti, one of the best-informed archæologists in Rome. But a more careful examination of it by Herr A. Mohr, published in the *Bulletino del Instituto Archeologico*, April 30, 1875, shews that the steps round the apse are not calculated to sit upon, there is not space enough, and they are not all of the same height. There are no windows in this hall, and the conclusion he arrives at is, that it was a green-house for special plants, highly esteemed and grown in terra-cotta vases (or earthenware pots), or in wooden boxes. He mentions a water-plant noticed by Theophrastus<sup>q</sup> as cultivated

<sup>o</sup> Plinii Hist., l. xxxv. and xxxvi., c. 8, 10—13, 15, &c.  
Nos. 2696—2708.

<sup>q</sup> Theophrastus, vi. 7, 3.

<sup>p</sup> See Photos.,

in vases; and another called *geoponica*<sup>r</sup>, also grown in chests or vases. Dr. Helbig shewed at a meeting of the Archæological Institute a drawing on an ancient vase, of two female figures occupied in training a plant growing in a vase or chest. It is known also that plants in pots were used for decoration by the ancient Romans as well as in modern times, when they are used in a great profusion, especially in Rome. Suetonius\* mentions that Caligula had a ship ornamented with vines and other fruit-trees. The gardens of the ancient Romans are frequently mentioned as attached to their houses, as by Martial<sup>t</sup>, who says he had a garden in his window. Pliny<sup>u</sup> also mentions the (*citrus*) lemon or orange-tree among the plants to grow in pots. Steps to arrange plants upon are customary in all green-houses, and are not always of wood only. There are a number of vases at Pompeii that appear to have been used for this purpose. It is a singular coincidence that the Municipality, although considering this interesting building as an Auditorium, had ordered a glass roof to be put upon it before Herr Mohr had shewn such strong reasons for thinking that it was originally a green-house.

There are plain remains of houses on both sides of the bank very near that spot also, and of an aqueduct to supply them with water, which has been found in several places on the inner side of the *agger*. The exact extent of the original garden of Mæcenas is mentioned by Horace. It was 1000 feet in front and 300 feet in the field, that is, in width marked by a *cippus*, or boundary-stone. The 1000 feet in length of the garden extended from the site of the house nearly to the south-east corner of the Esquiline Hill, and we are told by Tacitus<sup>x</sup> that the great palace of Nero went from the Palatine<sup>y</sup> to the gardens of Mæcenas.

<sup>r</sup> Theophrastus, xi. 18.

<sup>s</sup> Suetonius, Caligula, 37.

<sup>t</sup> Martial, Epigr. xi. 18.

<sup>u</sup> Plinii Nat. Hist., xii. 3, 7; xiii. 16, 31; xix. 4, 19.

<sup>x</sup> "Eo in tempore Nero Antii agens non ante in urbem regressus est quam domui ejus, qua palatium et Mæcenatis hortos continuaverat, ignis propinquaret. Neque tamen sisti potuit, quin et palatium et domus et cuncta circum haurirentur." (Taciti Annales, lib. xv. c. 39.)

<sup>y</sup> When Tacitus says that Nero connected the gardens of Mæcenas with the Palatine, he does not mean that part

of it on which the great public buildings, now called the Palaces of the Cæsars, are situated, but the VELIA only, which was always reckoned in the time of the Empire as part of the Palatine. There is good reason to believe that the vestibule of the great Golden House of Nero was on the Velia, and nearly on the site of the building now called the Basilica of Constantine, formerly called the Temple of Peace. This is cut out of part of the Velia, as may be seen by looking behind it. The church of SS. Cosmas and Damian was made out of three temples, as we are told by Anastasius; the southern side

“During the whole of this terrible conflagration Nero remained at Antium without a thought of returning to the city, till the fire approached the building by which he had connected the gardens of Mæcenas with the Palatine. All help, however, was too late. The palace with the contiguous edifices, with every house adjoining, was laid in ruins.”

These gardens therefore extended from the house southwards, along the line of the street in what had been the foss, in front of the cliff of the Esquiline Hill. The present road or street was made by Pope Sixtus V., in a direct line from the great church of S. Maria Maggiore to the Lateran; it cuts obliquely through the *agger*, and joins the old road from the Arch of Gallienus at an oblique angle near the end of the hill. The garden was made in part of the old burial-ground of the time of the Republic, which was then abandoned for one further from the city, either the same that is now the public burial-ground at S. Lorenzo (?), or at Cento Celle (?). This garden was given to Augustus as Emperor, that is to the State, and the adjoining garden and burial-grounds of the Lamiæ and others were also afterwards left to the Emperors, and became one large public garden, extending from the outer side of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius and the cliff of the Esquiline Hill to the inner side of the *agger* of the Tarquins. The ground is full of tombs of the time of the Republic, at a very low level, and over them are remains of aqueducts and of reservoirs and fountains. These gardens continued to be public gardens under the Empire in the third century. The fine building known by the name of Minerva Medica (from a statue found there) was a Nymphæum, with fountains, and is near the south end of this great garden or park, on the western side; the building called the Trophies of Marius is at the north-east corner. This stands on very high ground, and there are remains of an arcade of the first century, with the *specus* of the aqueduct upon it, leading to it from the great reservoir near the Porta di S. Lorenzo. Close to the Auditorium was found, on the southern side, a considerable portion of the Wall of Servius Tullius, built of the usual great blocks of tufa, but it has all the appearance of having been rebuilt as foundations only, and may very likely be the foundation of a lofty tower. There are similar foundations under the Tor de' Conti, which may have

of this almost touches the northern wall of the Basilica, and it is very probable that the Colossus of Nero stood on that site before it was removed by Hadrian. On the southern side of the Basilica there are evident remains, against the

cliff of the Velia, of the Porticus of Nero, which was an arcade of two storeys, and this can be traced against the southern cliff of the Esquiline Hill, almost to the site of the gardens of Mæcenas.

been a tower as lofty as any of the towers at Bologna, to judge by the enormous mass of foundations. And the same may be said here, such foundations could carry a tower of any height. As the house and gardens of Mæcnas had come to the crown before the time of Nero, he would probably occupy it as part of his enormous palace or Golden House.

An aqueduct of the first century goes along the north end of them, and carried water to a great reservoir on very high ground. This was originally called the Nymphæum of Alexander Severus, and is represented on one of his coins with that name<sup>2</sup>. Under the arches of it the Trophies of Marius were hung, until they were carried to the Capitol. Other aqueducts in this part are of the second and third centuries, branches from the great aqueducts on the high bank on the east side; the only one that could reach the reservoir of the Trophies of Marius was the Anio Novus.

Few persons are better known in Roman history than Mæcnas, the friend of Augustus, and for many years practically the prime minister of the new empire; the patron of Virgil, Horace, and other scholars<sup>a</sup>. His house is recorded to have been on the Esquiline, or in the *Exquilæ*, and on high ground, as it was from a tower of that house that Nero watched the burning of Rome. Horace mentions it as being on the *agger*<sup>b</sup>, and Suetonius that he witnessed

<sup>2</sup> See No. 489 B for this coin, and Nos. 2126 and 2127 for the remains of the building.

<sup>a</sup> "Non quia, Mæcnas, Lydorum quidquid Etruscos  
Incoluit fines, nemo generosior est te,  
Nec quod avus tibi maternus fuit atque paternus,  
Olim qui magnis legionibus imperitarent,  
Ut plerique solent, naso suspendis adunco  
Ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum."

(Horatii Sat., lib. i. vi.); see also Carminum, lib. i.; Odes i., xx.; lib. ii. Odes xii., xx.; lib. iii. Odes xvi., xxix.; Epodon, Odes iii., xiv.

"A. Mæcenatis viri optimi et ex regia Etruscorum stirpe nobilissimi sententia et auctoritate invehitur Horatius in iniquum populi Romani iudicium qui quidem populus totius nobilitatis interesse, honores summos et magistratum gerere, ceteros vero valebat ut ignobile a functione publica non modo arcendos, rerum etiam in petitione ludibrio habendos." (Scholiast. Ant. in Horatio Sat., lib. i. Eclog. vi.)

<sup>b</sup> "Ast importunas volucres in vertice arundo  
Terret fixa vetatque novis considerare in hortis.  
Huc prius angustis ejecta cadavera cellis  
Conservus vili portanda locabat in arca.  
Hoc miseræ plebi stabat commune sepulchrum,  
Pantolabo scurræ Nomentanoque nepoti.  
Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum  
Hic dabat: Hæredes monumentum ne sequeretur.  
Nunc licet Esquiliiis habitare salubribus atque  
Aggere in aprico spatium, quo modo tristes  
Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum."

(Sat., lib. i. Sat. viii.)

the fire from it. This fire he beheld from a tower in the house of Mæcenas, and "being greatly delighted," as he said, "with the beautiful effects of the conflagration," he sang a poem on the ruin of Troy in the tragic dress he used on the stage<sup>c</sup>.

In this part of Rome, for about a mile, the outer wall and the aqueduct are one; the wall is made out of the arcade of the aqueducts, and the inscriptions at the Porta Maggiore, of the time of Claudius, and on the Porta Tiburtina, of the time of Augustus, giving the names of the aqueducts carried over these gates, and the distance from these gates to their sources, clearly shew that these gates were then the entrance into ROME, though not into THE CITY until the limits of THE CITY were extended to the outer wall in the time of Aurelian. This large space, almost a mile long and half-a-mile wide, had enormous and important excavations made in it in 1872 and 1873, by a building company for one of the quarters of the new City, and in many of them were found remains of tombs with *columbaria*, at a considerable depth, and over them the channels of aqueducts and buildings connected with them. One of these is well known by the name of Minerva Medica, another called the Trophies of Marius. The 1000 feet of frontage would of course be measured along the road or street, which we know from the pavement that has been found in the recent excavations made in the foss on the sides of the great *agger* near this part. There are remains of houses built upon and *in* the great bank of earth called the *agger*. In the central part of it, nearer the present railway station, these houses were of the first century on the inner side, and of the time of King Theodoric on the outer side. The pavement of the street in the inner side was visible in 1870, fifteen feet below the level of the ground.

Immediately adjoining to the house and gardens of Mæcenas, on the eastern side, are those of the LAMIÆ, which were even more magnificent, and the garden considerably larger. Both are described by Philo Judæus<sup>d</sup>, who was sent as a legate to the Emperor Cajus (or Caligula), and has preserved an interesting account of his interview with the Emperor in these gardens. He says that the Emperor sent for the keepers of these two gardens, which were adjoining to each other, and contiguous to THE CITY, and shewed the ambassadors their magnificence, receiving them in the house of the Lamiaë,

<sup>c</sup> "Hoc incendium e turri Mæcenatiana prospectans, lætusque *flamma*, ut aiebat, *pulchritudine*, ἄλυσεν Ilii in illo suo scenico habitu decantavit."

(Suetonius in Nero, c. xxxviii.)

<sup>d</sup> Philo Judæus de Legatione a Cajo, lib. i.

when he was residing there for a few days. The house and gardens of Mæcenas were given to Augustus, and those of the Lamiaë to Tiberius, so that both belonged to the Imperial palace in the time of Caligula. Tacitus<sup>e</sup> mentions the funeral of Ælius Lamia, who had been governor of Syria, and afterwards præfect of Rome in the time of Tiberius. Philo says that the Emperor sent for the inspectors of these two gardens, which were near together, and contiguous to THE CITY, and that he resided there three or four days, and shewed him its magnificence, the apartments for the men and for the women on the ground-floor, and others in the upper storey, and pointed out the defects, and ordered them to be corrected. He then led the Jewish legation into the great hall, of which he ordered the windows to be filled with painted glass(?) (transparent paintings), which should not impede the light and the air. He then shewed them another hall in which such paintings were *ancient* (perhaps this only means, were already made), and then dismissed them. His body was afterwards buried in this garden, when only half burnt, and his spirit was supposed to haunt the house until his sisters removed the body<sup>f</sup>. The house was burnt, and his wife and daughter perished in it. It caught fire by lightning, and an enormous portrait of Nero, 120 feet high, was burnt in it. This shews that the upper part of the house was of wood.

According to the plans of Rome by Bufalino and Nolli, these gardens were 1800 feet from north to south, and 750 wide, considerably larger than those of Mæcenas, but as the eldest of these plans is of 1551, they are a doubtful authority on this point. In 1828 the Duchess of Sermoneta found the pavement of an old street 18 feet below the present level of the soil. The site is believed to be the same that was recently occupied by the Villa Palombara-Massimi; this ground was largely excavated by the Municipality in making the drains and other preparations for the *new City*. Many fine statues had previously been found on this spot. Vacca<sup>g</sup> says that the famous statue of the Niobides was found here in 1582. The celebrated statues of Venus and of Hercules are also stated by Sante-Bartoli to have been found in or near that spot. In 1781 the Discobolus was found, and fine paintings also.

In December, 1874, seven fine statues were discovered in making one of the deep drains for the new City, and a very rich pavement of marble and alabaster formed the floor of the room in which they were found. The bases of a colonnade or portico remained on this

<sup>e</sup> Taciti Annales, vi. 27.

<sup>f</sup> Suetonius, Caligula, lix.

<sup>g</sup> Fl. Vacca, Memorie, 14.

pavement, probably one side of an *atrium* or entrance-hall. These statues, and the beautiful pavement of marble and alabaster, have been removed to the Capitoline Museums of the Municipality. The site of the house has been filled up again to the level; the pavement was twenty feet under the present level; the remains of the HOUSE OF MÆCENAS will be preserved.

Philo's account of the reception of the ambassadors from the Jews in the houses of Mæcenas and of the Lamiaë, by the Emperor Caius, is so extremely interesting, that it is better to give it in full. It is accompanied by a letter from King Agrippa, which is equally interesting, but too long to be repeated here<sup>b</sup>.

*"The Jews of Alexandria appoint an Embassie to Caius to represent their Sufferings; in which Embassie Philo is chief. Caius receives them kindly in appearance, but Philo found he was not to be trusted.*

"AFTER we had tried all our skill to make Hilico our friend, finding it was but labour in vain, because he was so insolent and proud no body durst come near him, and not knowing besides whether it was from any personal or particular spleen against us, that he provoked and exasperated the Emperour to our destruction, we concluded to steer another course, and resolved to represent a petition to the Emperour, which should contain in short what we had remonstrated not long before to King Agrippa, when he was at Alexandria, in his passage to Syria, to take possession of that kingdom, which had been conferred upon him by Caius: Hereupon we departed for Rome, secure, as we thought, of finding the Emperour an equitable judge, whereas we could not have had a mortaller enemy. *He received us in the field of Mars, as he was coming out of his mother's gardens; his countenance was pleasant and chearful, his words obliging, he made a sign with his hand that he would be our friend, and sent us word afterward by the Master of the Ceremonies called Homus, that he would hear our business at leisure: in so much as there was not one of those who were present, nor indeed one of our whole nation (unless of more than ordinary sagacity) that believed not our Embassie would succeed to our desires, and every body came and complemented us thereupon: but my age and experience in mundane affairs giving me a further prospect and penetration, that which transported other people became suspected by me; for I reasoned thus with my self:*

"*'How comes it to pass that Embassadors being here from all quarters of the world, we should be the only persons, to whom the Emperour should vouchsafe to send word, that he would give us audience? For, do's not he know, that being Jews we should think our selves happy to be treated like other people? Can we without folly expect favour extraordinary from a young prince of another nation, or believe that he has not greater inclination for the Alexandrians than for us, and makes such haste to determine our business in obligation to them? I wish to God that, in stead of being an equal arbitrator, his sentence be not arbitrary, and that he does not prove himself our enemy and their protector.'*"

<sup>b</sup> The whole will be found at the end of the Translation of the Works of Josephus by D'Andilly. London, 1683, folio.

"BUT we must come now to the passages in our Embassie. The day appointed for our audience being come, we were no sooner introduced, but we could easily perceive by his mine and his gesture, that Caius was rather become a party than a judge. For if he would have acted like a judge, he should have advised with his counsel in an affair of that importance, wherein all the priviledges were in question, that for four hundred years together had been enjoyed by so great a multitude of Jews, as lived in Alexandria, without the least intrenchment or molestation. He ought to have heard both-sides, debated the whole matter with his counsel, and afterwards pronounced a just and equitable arrest. But, instead of proceeding by those methods of justice, the pitiless tyrant, bending his brows upon us with a furious brutality, *caused the two intendants of the gardens of Mæcenas and Lamia (which are near both the town [CITY] and his palace) to be called to him (for he had been retired thither for his recreation three or four days). He commanded them to open the doors of the several appartments, which opened into those gardens, for he was disposed to walk and gave order that we should follow.*

"We threw our selves down at his feet, and saluted him with the titles of Emperour and August. The manner in which he received our salutation was such, that we quickly found, that we were to despair not only of success in our Embassie, but the safety of our lives. For he told us frowning, and with an angry kind of smile; 'Are not you the declared enemies of the gods? Are not you they, who, when others acknowledge my divinity, do refuse and despise me?'

"And saying so, he lifted up his hands towards heaven uttering such expressions, that I heard with too much horror to repeat them again.

"Our adversaries observing it, and concluding that they had gain'd their cause, could not conceal their excess of joy, and there was not one of all the attributes, wherewith God Himself is honoured, but they gave to him.

"There was a person named Isidorus, a great and dangerous calumniator, who, perceiving Caius to be infinitely well pleased with his flatteries and cajolements, said to him, 'Sir, You would abhor these people much more, and those who sent them, did you know their malice against you. They are the only people, who refuse to offer sacrifice for your safety; and generally the whole nation is guilty of the same stubbornness.' At which words we were not able to contain, but cried out, 'that it was false, for we sacrificed hecatombs to that purpose; and having washt our altars with the blood of our victims, we did not devour the flesh our selves like several other nations, but burned all together in that sacred fire, and this we have done more than once or twice, for we did it three times, First upon your advancement to the throne: Next, when you recovered of your great fit of sickness, which was an affliction to the whole world: And the third time, when we made it our solemn prayer to God Almighty to give you success in your enterprises in Germany.'

"'Tis true' (the furious Emperour replied) 'you offered sacrifices, but it was to another, not to me: and therefore, What honour did I receive by it?'

"We could perceive at those horrid words our blood to freeze in our veins. In the mean time Caius passed from one apartment to another, finding fault where any thing was amiss, and giving order how it should be mended. We followed him, jostled and derided by our adversaries, who abus'd and mock'd us, like mimicks on a stage; and indeed our whole negotiation might have passed for a comedy, having nothing in it but appearance of truth. For he, who ought to have been our judge, was our accuser; and our own party animated him against us. Having him therefore for a enemy, and such an enemy, what could

we do but be silent? And being silent is a kind of defence, especially where nothing can be said, that would have been pleasing to him, and the fear of his violence upon our laws had shut up our mouths.

“*When he had given direction about his buildings*, he demanded seriously and with great gravity of us, ‘Why we were so scrupulous in eating of hog’s flesh?’ Upon which our adversaries (to cajole him with their flatteries) fell out into so immoderate and undecent a laughter, that some of the prince’s officers, which were about him, could scarce brook so great a disrespect; and it was so much the greater, by how much his humor was such, there was not any but his privado’s and intimates, that could without danger take the liberty upon them of but smiling in his presence.

“We replied most humbly to the Emperour, ‘That the customs of people were different, and that as among us there were some things forbidden, so there were others prohibited to other nations.’ And one of our company instancing in those who eat no lamb, the Emperour laugh’d and reply’d, ‘They have no reason, for the flesh is not good.’ These raileries augmented our trouble very much; but at length, in some kind of heat he asked us, upon what grounds we founded our freedom? We began to lay before him our grounds, and he foreseeing well that they would be reasonable, and that we had many more to corroborate them, he rose up on a suddain, *and ran into a great chamber, causing his servants to shut the windows, whose glass was contrived so as to let in the light, but keep out the wind; and was as clear as crystal.* We followed, and he came to us again, and demanded of us very moderately, what we had more to say? We would have gone on with our reasons, but in stead of hearing them, he ran again in great speed into *another hall, where he had commanded several ancient pictures to be brought for him to see*; so that finding our selves so often interrupted in our affairs, and in such different manner, supposing we were to expect nothing but death, we addressed our selves in our extremity to the true, for protection against the counterfeit God: and it pleas’d Him to have compassion on us, and by His infinite goodness to moderate the fury of Caius, who commanded us to withdraw, and went away himself, only saying to those who were next him, ‘These people are not so bad, as unfortunate and besotted not to believe me to be of divine nature.’

“In this manner we departed not only from his judgment, but from his theater, and prison, for what was it but a theater, where we were laughed at and derided? And the rigors of a prison are they comparable to the torments we endured from so many blasphemies against God, and so many menaces from an enraged tyrant against us? Because ours (forsooth) was the only nation, that obstructed his being owned for a god.

“Upon this we desisted, and respited for a while, not out of love to our lives, for could our death have been serviceable to the conservation of our laws, we would have embrac’d it with joy, as conducting us to a happy eternity. But because besides this it would have been destructive to our laws, and offensive to those who sent us, for as much as the management of such things are usually judged by their success, we comforted our selves in some measure, that we had escaped such a danger, yet not without continuing in great apprehensions, what judgment the Emperour would give. For how could he be informed of the equity of our cause, when he vouchsafed not so much as to hear us? And what could be more cruel, than to see the safety of our whole nation depend upon the manner, after which we five (who were Embassadors) should be treated? For if

Caius should declare in favour of the Alexandrians, what other town would let the Jews live in quiet? What other town would forbear them? What other would not destroy their oratories? What other would not refuse them the exercise of their religion? So that the abolition of all their privileges, and the entire ruine of the who nation were before us, and the thoughts of them overwhelmed us with sorrow; and the more, because we could see no resort nor refuge from our miseries: for those who before seemed to favour our affairs, began now to despair of our safety, and retired not daring to assist us any farther, though we sent to importune them; so little expectation had they of bounty or justice from a man, who would make himself a god<sup>i</sup>."

<sup>i</sup> "The Embassy of the Jews to the Emperor Caius Caligula, related by Philo Judæus, one of the Ambassadors, with a Letter from King Agrippa to the Emperor, entreating his forbearance to the Jews," chap. xi. pp. 841, 842; chap. xviii. pp. 852—854.

## THE FOURTH WALL OF ROME, OR WALL OF AURELIAN.

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### EXTENT OF ROME IN THE TIME OF THE EMPIRE.

THE fact that the Wall of Aurelian is built upon old earthworks of the time of the Kings is much disputed, because attention had never before been called to the subject, but when the question is examined on the spot it can no longer be doubted. The *agger* of the Tarquins is mentioned by Pliny<sup>a</sup> as something distinct from that of Servius Tullius, who enclosed the seven hills IN ONE CITY, and the limits of his City continued to be those of THE CITY OF ROME until the time of Sylla, who was the first to add to the Municipal boundary called the *pomærium*. The real boundary-line was the outer bank of the great foss; this is proved by the tombs, which were never within the CITY, but were frequently on the outer bank of the foss, such as the tombs of Bibulus and of the Gens Claudia on the outer bank of the Capitoline fortress, and the tombs on the Via Appia, between the Porta Capena of Servius Tullius and the Porta Appia in the outer line, made in the banks of the Via Appia.

The high bank on the eastern side of Rome, extending from the Sessorium to the Porta Maggiore at the south end, to the Prætorian Camp at the north end, or rather more than a mile, is mentioned by Frontinus in his treatise on the Aqueducts (c. 21) incidentally, as the high bank having the Anio Vetus carried upon it; and remains of this are distinctly visible in several places, especially on the north side of the Prætorian Camp, where the *specus* built upon the bank is faced with *opus reticulatum*, or net-work, and the fine wall of Tiberius is built upon it; this is of *opus lateritium*, or brickwork of excellent construction, agreeing with his time. The other three aqueducts that were carried on an arcade, were also carried over the Anio Vetus as far as the Porta di S. Lorenzo, or Tiburtina. There is an inscription of the time of Augustus on the aqueduct as it passes over that gate, recording the fact that they do pass there, and were restored by him. Over the Porta Maggiore, in the same outer line, there is another inscription of the time of Claudius, recording that the Aqua Claudia and the Anio Novus passed over it, and mentioning the distance from their sources to that gate, a clear proof that it was then considered as the entrance into ROME, though not into THE CITY. The earth on the bank inside the wall

<sup>a</sup> See the passage from Pliny at p. 20 of this Supplement.

is often ten to fifteen feet above the level of the road on the outside, made in the inner bank of the great foss.

Notwithstanding all that has been said on this subject of the "Walls and Gates of Rome," in the second part or chapter of this work, some further explanation seems to be called for here, as the accuracy of what is there stated is doubted, when it is really a matter of *demonstration*, and no longer of conjecture, as it has long been; but unless people are on the spot, it is not easy to shew them the necessary and absolute truth of these demonstrations. For instance, there is only one possible manner of explaining the thirty-seven gates of Pliny, which all the editors of his works have hitherto considered as inexplicable, and that is the one given for the first time in this work.

The Itinerary of the Pilgrim of the ninth century, who walked round the walls and described what he saw at that time, agrees exactly with the existing walls<sup>b</sup>. Some refuse to believe in the really limited extent of Rome without more evidence, and have even gone so far as to say that Rome extended to Ostia! others still cling to the belief that it must have extended beyond the present walls, because the river Almo is mentioned as being in the city, and is placed in the first Regio of the Regionary Catalogue. In the chapter on the Aqueducts it is shewn that the stream called the Marrana is brought into Rome in the bed of the river Almo, and does actually pass through Regio I., and near to the Porta Capena itself, and then through the Circus Maximus, and through its mouth, an opening left for it in the Pulchrum Littus, to the Tiber<sup>c</sup>. The Marrana is a mill-stream, or canal made by a company in the twelfth century, and still kept in repair by their successors; but the engineers of that day made use of the old aqueducts and of the deep bed of one branch of the river Almo, whenever either answered their purpose, to convey the water to supply the mills in and near Rome. The Almo is a small mountain-stream coming from the Alban hills near Marino; this branch enters Rome at the angle where the wall of the Empire makes a great bend to the south to enclose a sort of large promontory with the Porta di S. Sebastiano, at the south end of it. The original boundary or outer wall of the Kings probably went straight across the valley from east to west to the foot of the Aventine, having this stream outside of it as a wet foss, and then turned sharp to the north.

<sup>b</sup> This is demonstrated in the description of the circuit of the Walls, part ii. sect. iv. pp. 47—77.

<sup>c</sup> See Photographs from nature, No. 159; Plan, No. \*157.

The old Porta Metronia, of which the arch remains visible in the wall, is built upon a bridge over this stream, as is seen very clearly by examining it on the inside (and in the photographs of it<sup>d</sup>). The second mill over this stream within the walls, is in the direct line of the old Via Appia, which passes close under the Cœlian Hill, and as the stream was usually dry half the year, the pavement of the Via Appia was continued across it, and can be seen under the mill at the present time when the water is clear. This is not always the case, because the water of that mill-stream comes from three different sources or springs; it contains the water of the two streams called Tepula and Julia, used for the aqueducts in the time of the Empire, both beautiful water, but sometimes falling short after long dry weather. These two streams are mixed with the water of the Aqua Crabra, or the muddy stream, which comes from Rocca di Papa, at the upper end of Alba Longa, and which was found to be often muddy, but the water never fails.

The opinion of the Roman school that Rome *must have* extended beyond the present walls, in order to include the river Almo, is therefore a mistake; they have overlooked the fact that the Almo is divided into two branches at about three miles from Rome, near the Tor Fiscale; one branch goes through the valley of the Caffarella, and has its mouth near the church of S. Paul, as S. Gregory mentions. But the other stream passes through Rome: a full account of it will be found in the chapter on the Aqueducts. Another demonstration against this modern Roman theory is given in the chapter on the "Tombs in and near Rome," where the description of the tomb of Priscilla, of the time of Domitian, given by Statius, is quoted, and he expressly mentions that it was on the bank of the Almo, *outside* of the wall of Rome. This tomb has been identified by an inscription found there, and the remains of it are situated just opposite to the chapel called *Domine quo vadis*, half a mile outside of the Porta Appia, now S. Sebastiano. This tomb, therefore, was *not in Rome* according to the distinct statement of Statius, who, writing in the first century, immediately after the tomb was built, is perfectly good authority<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> Nos. 44, 45, 1217.

<sup>e</sup> All these matters will be clearly shewn in the subsequent parts of this work, the publication of which has been, and is still, delayed by causes which are expected soon to pass away,

and chiefly the enormous excavations that have been going on in all parts of Rome during the last five years, especially in building the new city on the hills, now nearly completed.

## ON BRICK-STAMPS.

BY THE CAVALIERE C. L. VISCONTI, OF ROME.

THE makers of the Roman bricks, or tiles (*figuli*), were in the habit of attaching a mark to the produce of their manufactures (*figlinæ*); these marks being signs, which often furnish an evidence of the time of the construction of the building into which they are built.

It is, therefore, worth while to consider their history in some detail; and, with this object, we shall divide these inscribed bricks into three classes; Consular, Imperial, and Private.

I. Those we call Consular give the Consular date of the year in which they were fabricated; but, in Rome and in its neighbourhood, we no longer find any types of the Republican period; the reason of this being, that we have no distinct proof, there, of any brick edifice of the time of the Republic: the terra cottas, however, of the ancient town of Veleia (in Cisalpine Gaul), shew how extensive was the use of these *figuli*, and their value as marking the year alike, of their manufacture and use. The most ancient, yet discovered, belongs to the year of Rome 678 (B.C. 75). It reads:—

<p>COS. CN . OC . C . S.C C . MV</p>
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i. e. CON[sulibus] CN[æo] OC[tavio] c[aius] s[cribonio] c[aius] MU[natius]. These two consuls were the ordinary ones of this year: Caius Munatius superintended the kilns, and was maker of the bricks.

On another example, we find:—

<p>L . NAEV COS . L . ME Q . M R C</p>
--

that is, L[ucius] NAEV[ius], CONS[ulibus] L[ucio] MET[ello] Q[uinto] M[arcio]; the date being that of Rome, 686 (B.C. 67), and Lucius Naevius, the name of the maker.

On other bricks from the same town, the Consular dates are continued, with occasional interruptions, down to the year 743 of Rome (B.C. 10). Of the other Consular bricks, the most ancient is of the year 760, or of A.D. 7. This one is preserved in the collection of inscriptions from *dolia*, (that is, vases of a peculiar form in terra cotta,)

made by the celebrated Gaetano Marini, the manuscript of which is preserved in the Vatican Library. It comes from the city of Castello, and reads—

Q . CAECIL  
A . LICINIO N .  
M . GRANI

that is, Q[uinto] CAECIL[io] [Metello,] A[ulo] LICINIO N[erva] [consulibus] M[arcus] GRANI[us]. Whence it appears, as is usual, that the last name is that of the head of the manufacturing establishment.

The following has been published by Fabretti (Inscr. Dom., 508, xiii.)

BRVT  
MR LVPI  
ORFITO ET  
PRISCINO  
COS.

On side, club of Hercules  
and palm-branch.

That is, BRVT[tianæ] M[arci] R[utilii] LUPI ORFITO ET PRISCINO CONS[ulibus]. These two Consuls mark the year 863 of Rome (A.D. 110). It is clear that the letters M R must be interpreted, Marcus Rutilius, as other bricks exist, on the inner portion of which these names are found inscribed. With the adjective BRUT[tianæ], we must understand the substantive *figlina*, that is to say, Marcus Rutilius Lupus had purchased or farmed a manufactory of bricks called *Bruttiana*, from the name of the estate in which it was found, or of the person who had first established it. From the time of Trajan onwards, the references to the Consuls are much more frequent on Roman bricks. They are most abundant in the times of Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, with the last of whom the Consular bricks come to an end.

We have seen that with the most ancient marks of the Consuls, there is also, besides the date, the name of the maker in the imperial times; there is very often, also, that of the owner of the kilns. Thus, on one such brick we find :—

EX . F ASIN QVAD O D C NVN FORT  
SEVERO E SILOGA  
COS

that is, EX F[iglinis] ASIN[ia] QVAD[ratillæ] o[pus] d[oliare] c[aii] NVN[nidii] FORT[unati]. The Consuls being Severus and Siloga, and the date A.D. 141.

Asinia Quadratilla is here the owner of the kilns, and Caius Nunnidius Fortunatus the person who farmed, and dealt in the bricks. That this is the true interpretation of these names, is clear from another brick from the same manufactory, which has also been published by Fabretti. It runs thus :—

EX FIG . ASINIÆ QVADRATILLÆ O . D . C . NVN  
NIDI FORTVNAT LVCIO  
QVADRATO COS

That is, from the *figlinæ* of Asinia Quadratilla, the “opus doliare” of C. Nunnidius Fortunatus. Lucius Quadratus was consul in the year A.D. 142, with Caius Cuspius Rufinus, but (as is the case on many other bricks) he records his own name only, for the sake of brevity, as if he were the only consul; and this, in fact, is the reason why the words are so often abbreviated on the brick-stamps, in order that the formula on the brick should be as concise as possible. By good luck, in the greater number of these stamps, there are, generally, some, on the inner portion of which we can read some names or words, which, in other parts, are given in a condensed form. The phrase, “opus doliare,” has the same signification as “opus figlinum;” but is somewhat wider in sense, as it applies to any work of white clay (*opus figlinum a figendo*), whereas the formula (*opus doliare*) refers chiefly to the manufacture of the terra cotta vessels (*dolia*). Sometimes this manufacture is expressed more fully under the name of “opus figlinum doliare.”

Occasionally, besides the name of the farmer of the workshops, we find stamps bearing that of the owner of the estate where the manufactory itself existed. Thus, we have one, reading:—

EX PR ANN VER EX OF AN S OS  
PONTIANO ET ATILIANO  
COS

That is, EX PR[ædiis] ANN[ii] VER[i] EX OF[ficina] AN[nii] S OS[imi]. The names of the consuls, Pontianus and Atilianus, determining the date to A.D. 135.

Annius Verus, who appears here as the owner of the estate, was the father of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The phrase, “ex officina,” which occurs so frequently on these stamps, is equivalent to “ex figlinis,” which we have on the preceding stamp. It should be observed that while the Consular date gives with accuracy that of the making of the brick, we have not the same certainty as to the time when the brick was used in a given edifice; as, of course, it is quite possible that the bricks may have remained for some time in the store of the manufacturer. We may be, therefore, sure that the building cannot be older than the year in which the brick was made, though it may have been later in construction by ten years or so. Besides the value the bricks with Consular stamps have for the topography of Rome, they have a further value in the light they throw on the Fasti Consulares; as, by their means, we learn the names of many “Consules Suffecti,” which cannot otherwise be traced; while we learn also the names of several ordinary consuls, about whom there was previously some doubt.

The Imperial brick-stamps are those made in the private manufactories of the Emperors, which were, therefore, in some sense incorporated in the Emperor's personal estate.

Thus we find :—EX . PR . FAVSTINAE . AVG . OPVS . DOL .  
L . BRVTTIDI . AVGVSTALIS  
(palma.)

That is, EX PR[ædiis] FAVSTINÆ AVG[ustæ] OPVS DOL[iare] L[ucii] BRVTTIDI[i] AVGVSTALIS. The name is that of the Empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius, and on her estates were the private kilns of Lucius Bruttidius Augustalis.

Again we have :—EX . PRAE . L . AVRELI . VERI . AVG  
EX . OFFI . M . LVRI . IANV

That is, EX . PRAE[diis] L[ucii] AVRELI[i] VERI . AVG[usti] EX OFFI[cina] M[arci] LVRI[i] . IANV[arii].

The owner of this estate was the Emperor Lucius Verus, the colleague of Marcus Aurelius; the kiln that of Januarius.

Another reads :—T . CANIDI ATIMETI . DOL  
EX . PR . PL . AVG

That is, T[iti] CANIDI[i] ATIMETI . DOL[iare] EX PR[ædiis] PL[otinæ] AVG[ustæ].

This stamp refers to the Empress Pompeia Plotina, wife of Trajan: obviously we must supply here the substantive *opus* to the adjective *doliare*.

We have seen that some of the Imperial, as well as Consular, brick-stamps bear on them an indication of the time when they were made, and thus also, approximatively, that of the building in which they were placed. Besides this, we may consider the bricks with the stamps to have been made during the life of the Emperor or Empress whose name they bear.

The private brick-stamps are those which were produced by private manufactories. In these we have, as a rule, the name only of the maker. Thus :— PANTAG SVLP  
for PANTAG[athi] SVLP[iciani].

Q . OPPI . VERECVND .  
for Q[uinti] OPPI[i] VERECVND[i].

But often, besides the name of the maker, there appears also that of the owner of the kilns, or the estate on which they were made, this owner being frequently a man of rank, and well known; in which case, we are able to determine, approximatively, the epoch of the fabrication of the bricks.

For instance, we find one reading :—

CALLISTI  
DVOR . DOMITIOR .

That is to say, CALLISTI . DVOR[um] DOMITIOR[um], the slave of the two Domitii. These Domitii, of whom Callistus was the slave, viz. Domitius Tullus and Domitius Lucanus, were proprietors of those great kilns anciently existing on the Vatican hills, and still the site of the most extensive manufactories of bricks. Domitius Tullus was nephew of Domitia Lucilla, wife of that Annius Verus whom we have already met with on another stamp; the mother of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, and the ultimate heiress of the vast wealth of the Domitian family, to whom these kilns belonged. His name occurs on an infinite number of bricks, the date of which is thus certain <sup>a</sup>.

Again we have :—EX . PR . DOM . LVC . OPVS . DOL  
OFF . PEDV . LVP

That is, EX . PR[ædiis] DOM[itiae] LVC[illæ] OPVS . DOL[iare] OFF[icina]  
PEDV[cæi] LVP[uli].

and—

APRILIS AGATHOBVLI  
DOMITIAE LVCILLAE

That is, the work of Aprilis Agathobulus, the slave of Domitia Lucilla. It is natural, indeed, that in the vast manufactories of the Domitii (before mentioned), no other kilns or shops should be permitted or leased to any one.

Here is another example :—

EX FIG DOM LVC O D DION DOMLV SE  
SERVIANO ET VARO COS  
(two torches).

that is, EX FIG[linis] DOM[itiae] LVC[illæ] o[pus] d[oliare] DION[ysii]  
DOM[itiae] LV[cillæ] SE[rvii].

In this stamp, is fixed the date of Domitia Lucilla, as precisely as possible, by that of the consulate of Servianus and Varus, A.D. 134. Sometimes on these stamps, the person who has hired the manufactory for mercantile purposes expresses clearly his position both of farmer and merchant.

Thus :—EX . PRAEDIS . L . MILASSI . VERI . FIGLINAS  
MATRINIANAS Q VOLVSI  
BENEDICTI CONDVCTORIS

That is, EX PRÆDI[i]s L[ucii] MILASSI VERI FIGLINAS MATRINIANAS  
Q[uinti] BENEDICTI CONDUCTORIS <sup>b</sup>.

Again :— EX . PRAED HORT . PAVLINI DE FIGV  
PROP ET NEG AVR ANTONIANI

That is, EX PRAED[iis] HORT[ensii] PAVLINI DE FIGV[linis] PROP[etia-  
nis] NEG[otiatoris] AVR[elii] ANTONIANI <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> See Marini, *Atti dei Arvali*, ii. 663 ;  
Borghese, *Eur.*, ii. p. 381. This  
form may be compared with one in the  
Ashmolean collection, which reads—

DVORVM POPILIORVM.

<sup>b</sup> Borghesi, *Bull. del Instit. d. C. A.*,  
1856, p. 5.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid.

Sometimes the manufactory takes only the name of the estate where it existed, as—FIGL . DOLIARIS . FVNDI . FVRIANI  
PRECILIORVM

That is, FIGL[ina] DOLIARIS FVNDI FVRIANI PRECILIORVM.

Nor are there wanting stamps on which, besides the name of the owner, is also that of the slave who actually made the bricks.

Thus, we have :— Q . ARTICVLEI PAETI  
SAGITTA S F

That is, Q . ARTICVLEI . PAETI SAGITTA S[ervus] F[ecit]<sup>d</sup>.

On this stamp we have the name of the merchant Aurelius Antonianus, and also, that of the manufacturer. The names of similar manufacturers occur very frequently on other stamps, as for example :—

TONNEI . DE . FIGLIN .  
VICCIANIS

That is, (The work of) TONNEVS (from the) FIGLINÆ VICCIANÆ.

There are a great many other estates similarly noticed, so that, by their completeness, we are able to determine the names of the most celebrated. They are as follow :—

BUCCONIANA,	MARCIANA,
CAEPIONIANA,	OCEANA MAJOR,
CAMILLIANA,	OCEANA MINOR,
CANINIANA,	TARUPTIANA,
DOMITIANA MAJOR,	TONNIANA,
DOMITIANA MINOR,	VICCIANA,
FAVRIANA,	VOCONIANA <sup>e</sup> .
LARINIANA,	

The Christian works, subsequent to the time of Constantine, bear usually the name of Claudiana, as appears from the following stamp, types of which are constantly found in sepulchral buildings, as in the following :—

CLAVDIANA



With the fall of the Empire, the greater part of the manufacture of the bricks fell also into disuse. But the king, Theodoric, who did so much for the restoration of the monuments of Rome, found it necessary for a while to revive this manufacture, a proof of which we have in many specimens of the following type found in buildings unquestionably restored by him, as for instance :—

REG DN THEODE  
RICO FELIX ROMA

That is, REG[nante] D[omino] N[ostro] THEODERICO . FELIX ROMA.

It remains only to make a few remarks on the technical history of these stamps.

<sup>d</sup> Marini, *loc. cit.*, p. 196.

Ashmolean collection, Alanina, Geni-  
ana, Terentiana, Veriana.

<sup>e</sup> To these may be added from the

Now, it is clear that whoever first impressed a seal or stamp on the brick while yet fresh, made the first step in a new branch of art<sup>1</sup>. And, possibly, the earlier bricks, especially those of the smaller dimensions, were not all stamped, though, in each hundred, some must have been marked.

The oldest stamps, generally, are of a rectilinear form, with letters of moderate size, sunk in *intaglio*. The more recent stamps are usually of a curved form, or semicircular, with the letters of their inscriptions in relief. But these rules are, nevertheless, not always adhered to. We may, however, affirm that, from the time of the Antonines, the usual form of the stamps was round. The inscriptions, divided into more than one line, when much longer, usually follow the inward curves of the stamp.

On the stamp of Annius Verus, noticed above, we have seen that the letter Z of the name Zosimus is represented inverted (thus,  $\Sigma$ ). Such irregularities are of common occurrence. It has been a common idea that this has arisen from the circumstance that the seal-stamps were often made with moveable letters, after the fashion of modern printing, as in this way the letters, in progress of arrangement, might easily get disarranged. It would, however, be a strange fact if the ancients should have been acquainted with the use of moveable types, yet should not have attained the invention of printing.

We have seen that the stamp of Marcus Rutilius Lupus is distinguished by a club and a branch, that of Asinia Quadratilla by a pine-tree, and one of Domitia Lucilla by two torches. Marks of this kind are the private stamps of the manufactory; thus one manufactory impressed a figure of Hercules, another of Minerva, Mercury, a horse, a wreath, &c. Besides this, it is probable that, in some cases, these signs (or symbols) bore an allusion to the proprietor or the manufacturer; thus on that of Lupus, who was at the head of the Bruttian works, we find the stamp of a wolf, in evident reference to his name<sup>2</sup>.

The following are other examples of the same practice:—

OP . DOL . EX . PR . CIVLI STEPHAN  
APRO ET CATVL COS  
(wreath).

That is, OP[us] DOL[iare] EX PR[ædiis] c[aii] IVLI[i] STEPHAN[i]  
APRO . ET . CATVL[lino] COS. A.D. 130.

<sup>1</sup> This was a first step in printing, and in woodcuts, as a kind of engraving; the stamps were cut in wood, and impressed on the soft clay before it was

burned or baked.

<sup>2</sup> This was a sort of anticipation of heraldry, as the letters on the inscription are of printing.

The wreath here is obviously the symbol (or the cognomen) of C. J. Stephanus (στέφανος, *corona*).

Again:— EX . PR . FL . APRI . OPUS . DOLIAR .

JVLI . CALLISTI

(a wild boar).

That is, EX . PR[aediis] FL[avii] APRI . OPVS DOLIAR[e] JVLI . CALLISTI .

The stamp of the wild boar evidently refers to the name "Aper."

We have already remarked that the stamps on these bricks are either round or square. To denote this difference of form, it is the custom of archæologists to place an ○ over those which are round ; thus :—

○

CN . DOMITI . AMAND

VALEAT . QVI . FEC.

That is, CN[aei] DOMITI[i] AMAND[i] VALEAT QVI FEC[it]. The last phrase being simply one of good augury, which the makers of the bricks were accustomed to make use of. The same formula occurs not unfrequently on stamps of the Domitian manufactory.

In conclusion, I ought to remark that transcripts of the legends on these stamps may be found scattered in various collections of inscriptions, notably in that of Fabretti<sup>h</sup>, in the "Acts of the Fratres Arvales" by Marini, who, as a very able epigraphist, has brought together a very rich series of these monuments, with a valuable addition of most useful notes. This collection remains at present unpublished in the library of the Vatican, but will be included in the "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum," in course of publication by the Academy of Berlin.

We are aware also that a learned French scholar, M. Descemets, has compiled a new collection of inscriptions from *dolia*, not comprised in those of Marini ; and we hope that this may some day be published for the benefit of science<sup>i</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> *Inscriptiones Domesticae*, cap. vii.

<sup>i</sup> The excellent collection of Brick-stamps in the Ashmolean Museum, by far the largest in England, and made by Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., the present Curator, contains many specimens confirmatory of the views in Visconti's paper. Thus we find the Consuls, Severus and Siloga, Servianus and Verus, and, among individual names to whom the estates or the kilns belonged, we also meet with the Empresses Plotina and Faustina, the Emperor Verus,

Domitia Lucilla, Bruttidius Augustalis, Aprilis, Tonneus, Nunnidius (Felix), Q. Oppius (Justus and Natalis) and Januarius. We have, also, as *prædia*, the Bruttiana, Viciania, and Claudiana. Where single names occur without any *prænomen*, they may be assumed to be those of slaves, even when the SER. is omitted ; and this is probably the case, also, with the occasional Greek names, as Pantagathus in Visconti's list, and Aristipha and Vinoatus in the Ashmolean collection.—W. S. W. V.

SUPPLEMENT.

FRONTISPIECE, OR PLATE I.



PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS.

GABII.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE FRONTISPIECE, OR PLATE I.

PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS OF GABII<sup>a</sup>,

WITH THE MODERN VILLAGE, IN 1870, WITHIN THE OLD WALLS.

THESE early fortifications remain tolerably perfect on the edge of a high cliff, which was originally the bank of a lake<sup>b</sup>.

The fortifications extend along the edge of the cliff for a considerable distance, with a road between two walls, leading from the *arx* or Citadel, where a mediæval tower now stands, to the principal part of the city, where there are ruins of a fine and very early temple, and of a mediæval church made out of a tomb of the first century. The long and narrow plan of these fortifications is believed to have been copied from those of ALBA LONGA, from which GABII was originally a colony.

<sup>a</sup> See Historical Photographs, No. 1582. It would have been desirable to add Plates of the fortifications of Tusculum, Lanuvium, Varia, Volterra, Fiesole, &c., for comparison with those of Rome, but the number of plates required for Rome itself renders this impracticable. Those who wish to make the comparison must obtain the photographs of them, which can be had of Stanford, at Charing Cross, for one shilling each; or in Oxford they can be seen in the Bodleian Library or in the Ashmolean Museum.

<sup>b</sup> This lake has unfortunately been drained under the direction of Canina, the Roman architect and engineer; the interesting and very primitive village, or rather hamlet, which stood on the edge of the cliff in 1870, has been entirely destroyed by the middle-man who had charge of the property in 1872, in order to gain a few yards of corn land. The old turf has all been ploughed up, and the ancient foot-paths which led from one part of the ruins of the old city to another have all been ploughed up also. Part of the road round the city has been entirely destroyed, the

great proprietor, or his middle-man, considering these most interesting and important ruins as only an incumbrance on the property. The existence of this modern village, or hamlet, within the walls of the old fortress, is referred to several times in Part I. of this work, as an excellent illustration and explanation of Roma Quadrata on the principle of comparison; anything more primitive than the dwelling-places of these poor peasants it is impossible to find, and this explains why it was so easy to transfer all the inhabitants of a conquered city to Rome in its early days. The Italians of those days lived in similar huts; they were shepherds and herdsmen, their wealth consisted of their flocks and herds, as in the oriental nations described in Scripture at the same period. If they could have pasture found for them, and a safe place for their huts, the removal from one place to another was little hardship to them, and the increasing power of the Romans gave them better protection against neighbouring tribes. See Chapter or Part I., Section 1.

PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS — GABII — PRONTESPIECE



WITH THE MODERN VILLAGE IN A.D. 1870 WITHIN THE OLD WALLS



SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE II.



PALATINE HILL.

FIRST WALL OF ROME.

FOSS OF ROMA QUADRATA.

## PALATINE HILL.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE II.

#### FOSS OF ROMA QUADRATA<sup>a</sup>.

1—1. SECTION FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, shewing the buildings erected in this great foss, before it was filled up to make a level platform for the state palace of the time of Domitian.

A. Tufa Rock, with remains of a temple upon it.

B. Northern bank of the foss, and subterranean passages cut in the rock.

C. Part of the Palace of Domitian, and of the Villa Farnesi built upon it.

D. A building of the time of the later Kings, or early in the Republic, built in the foss, and a portico of the time of Domitian upon it.

E. Cliff and wall on the southern side of the foss.

2—2. SECTION OF A PART OF THE WALL OF ROMA QUADRATA, on the south side, from east to west, with remains of towers, and a platform on the ledge at the foot of the wall and in the rock, over the subterranean passages cut in it.

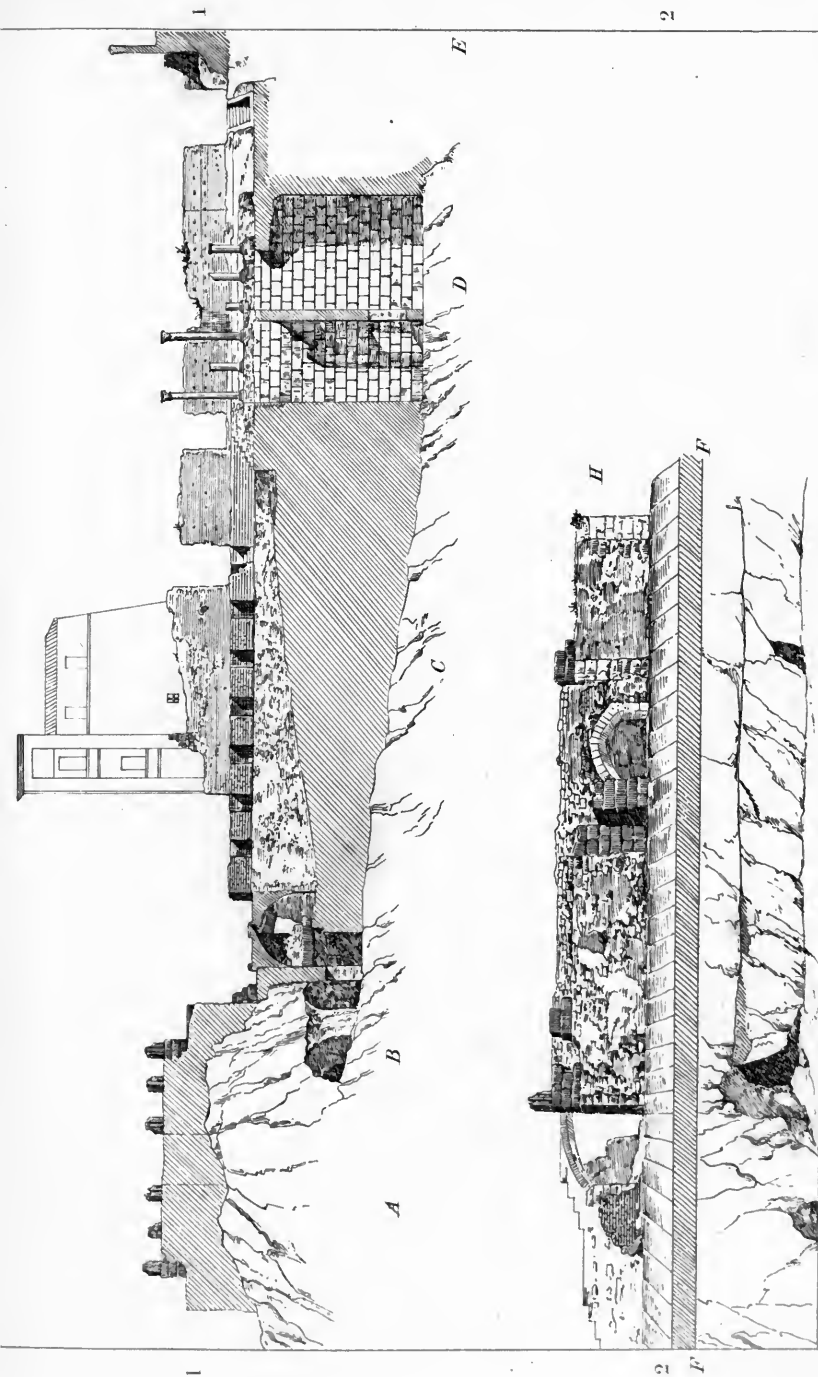
F—F. The rock, with ancient pavement upon it.

G. Passage cut in the rock under the wall.

H—H. Wall of Roma Quadrata, at the south-west corner.

I—K. Walls of a tower, on the south side.

<sup>a</sup> There is some doubt whether this is strictly speaking *a foss* cut by the hand of man out of the tufa rock, or a natural valley made use of for that purpose by the original settlers on this hill. In some parts it seems evidently to be cut, and this is the case in the part where these sections are taken.



*A Roma Quadrata S. W.*  
*B Passages in rock*  
*C Villa Farnesi*  
*D Building of time of the kings*  
*E South bank of foss*  
*FF Rock with platform*  
*G Passage*  
*H Wall of Roma Quadrata*  
*I. K Walls of a tower*



SUPPLEMENT.  
PLATE III.



PALATINE HILL.  
FOSS OF ROMA QUADRATA.  
SITE OF THE PORTA MUGIONIS.

## PALATINE HILL.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE III.

#### SITE OF THE PORTA MUGIONIS<sup>b</sup>.

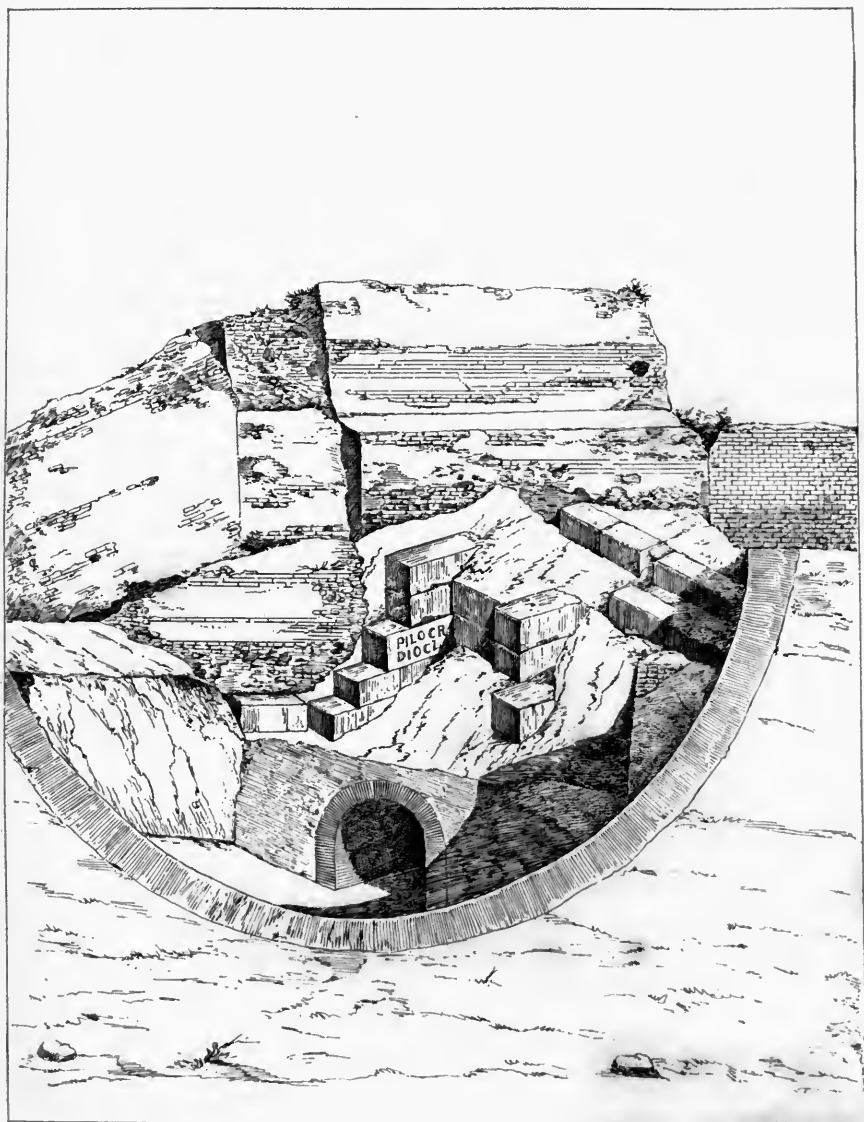
THIS shews the most probable site of the chief gate of the Palatine fortress, in its present state in 1874, as excavated by Signor Rosa; with remains of the early wall, but rebuilt of old materials, and with an inscription cut on one of the stones in the time of Diocletian. The site of this gate has long been a matter of discussion and dispute, but this seems the most probable. It is evidently in the southern wall of Roma Quadrata, on the north side of the great foss (?), (or natural valley used as a foss?) and near the south-west corner of that citadel. It is very near the Summa Sacra Via and the Arch of Titus, on the western side of it; the approach to that point was by a steep incline, both from the north and from the south. The southern approach from the site of the Colosseum was the most open to attack, and was protected by forts on the Velia to the east, and on the south-east corner of the Palatine on the western side of the approach. In this part the foss is considerably wider than at the western end, where the sections shewn in Plate I. are taken; but in this eastern part the earth has been so much moved about by Signor Rosa, between 1860 and 1874, that no conclusion can be drawn from it. On the opposite, or southern side of the foss (or what appears to have been the foss) in this eastern part, is a sloping road (or *clivus*) going up from the bottom of the foss, to the original CITY on the southern side of the hill. This road has a pavement of the time of the Empire, but the wall supporting the outer side of the bank is of much earlier character, and is commonly called by the guides the wall of the City of Evander (?)<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> This name is sometimes written Mugonia; some say it was so called from the lowing of the oxen which were driven in there, others, with more probability, from the bronze figure of an ox placed there; others, again, from the name of a person who had charge of the

defence of it at the earliest period; but this is all conjecture, all that we know for certain is, that the name is a very early one, for the principal entrance into the primitive CITY, or ROMA QUADRATA.

<sup>c</sup> See Hist. Photos., No. 2295.

PALATINE — REMAINS OF PORTA MUGIONIS



REBUILT OF OLD MATERIALS ON PROBABLE SITE



SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE IV.



PALATINE HILL.

FIRST WALL OF ROME, FOSS OF ROMA QUADRATA.

BASILICA JOVIS.

## PALATINE HILL.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

#### BASILICA JOVIS<sup>d</sup>.

PERSPECTIVE View of the Interior, looking towards the Apse. The existing remains are distinguished by the darker tint.

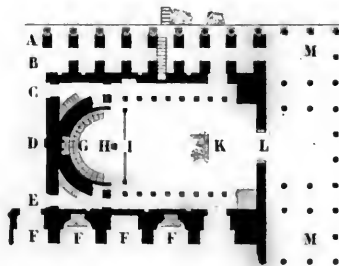
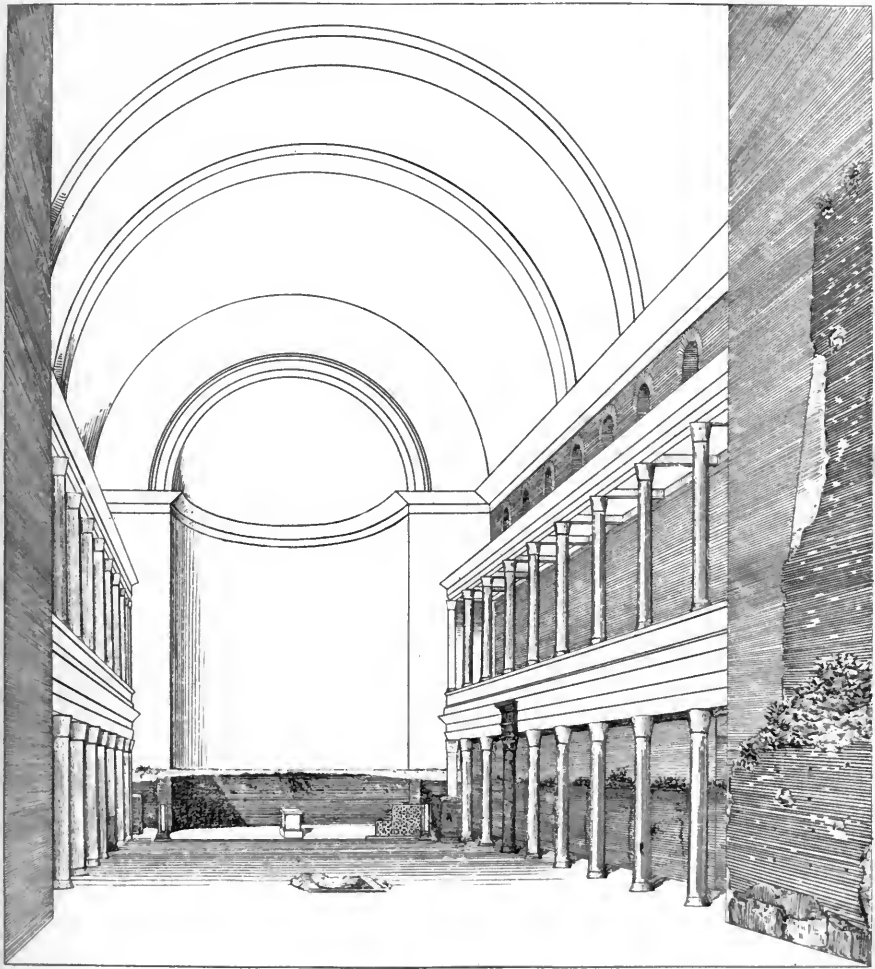
This Basilica is built over part of the great foss. The *restoration*, on paper, is intended to shew what a Roman Basilica was like. One corner of it is visible in nearly all views on the Palatine Hill. It will be seen that it had a very wide nave, vaulted over with a great barrel vault, very narrow aisles with galleries over them, and steps up to the gallery, and a clerestory over all. An apse or tribune at the east end, with *cancelli* or a chancel-screen, and an altar for taking oaths upon, just within that screen; seats for the Emperor and his officers round the apse; a fine portico in front of the west door. The small chambers down the side, with arches over the passage, serve the purpose of flying-buttresses, to support the vault. This was the great hall of state of the Palace of Domitian, built upon the old foss of Roma Quadrata. It never was made into a church, as many of the old halls were, but it shews the type which was so frequently followed by the early Christians in the fourth and fifth centuries. Before the peace of the Church was proclaimed by Constantine, the Christians had been accustomed to assemble in the Basilicas for worship. They found the arrangement of these halls convenient for their purpose, and therefore copied them when they built new churches. S. Peter in the Vatican Palace, S. Croce in Gerusalemme in the Sessorian Palace of S. Helena, S. John, originally S. Saviour, in the Lateran Palace (called the Basilica Constantiniana), and several other churches in Rome, were originally halls in the great houses or palaces.

S. Agnes outside the walls is the best-preserved type of the old Basilica now in use as a church. The site of the Basilica Jovis is considered as the most probable site of the Curia Veteres mentioned by Tacitus<sup>e</sup>, but they were on the lower level at the bottom of the foss, and to judge by other parts, the old building would be mercilessly destroyed or used as foundations for the new one on the higher level.

<sup>d</sup> See Photos., Nos. 2224, 2225, 2230, 3184, 3192 A and B, and Sections, 3193 A and B.

<sup>e</sup> Taciti Annal., xii. 24.

BASILICA JOVIS, PROBABLE RESTORATION.



- A. Buttresses*  
*B. Chambers between buttresses*  
*C. North aisle*  
*D. End wall behind Tribune*  
*E. South aisle*  
*FFF. Altars between buttresses*

- G. Seat of Emperor*  
*H. Altar for taking oaths*  
*I. Cancellus or transenna*  
*K. Old pavement*  
*L. Doorway*  
*MM. Portico*



SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE V.



PALATINE HILL.

THE LUPERCAL.

## PALATINE HILL.

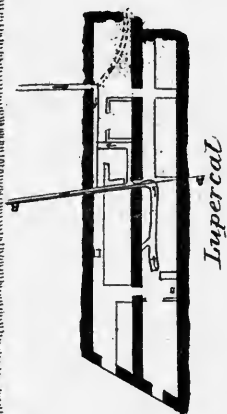
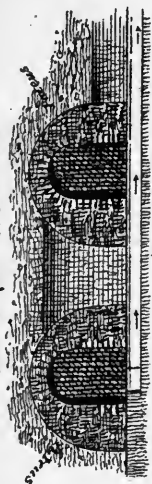
### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE V.

#### THE LUPERCAL<sup>f</sup>.

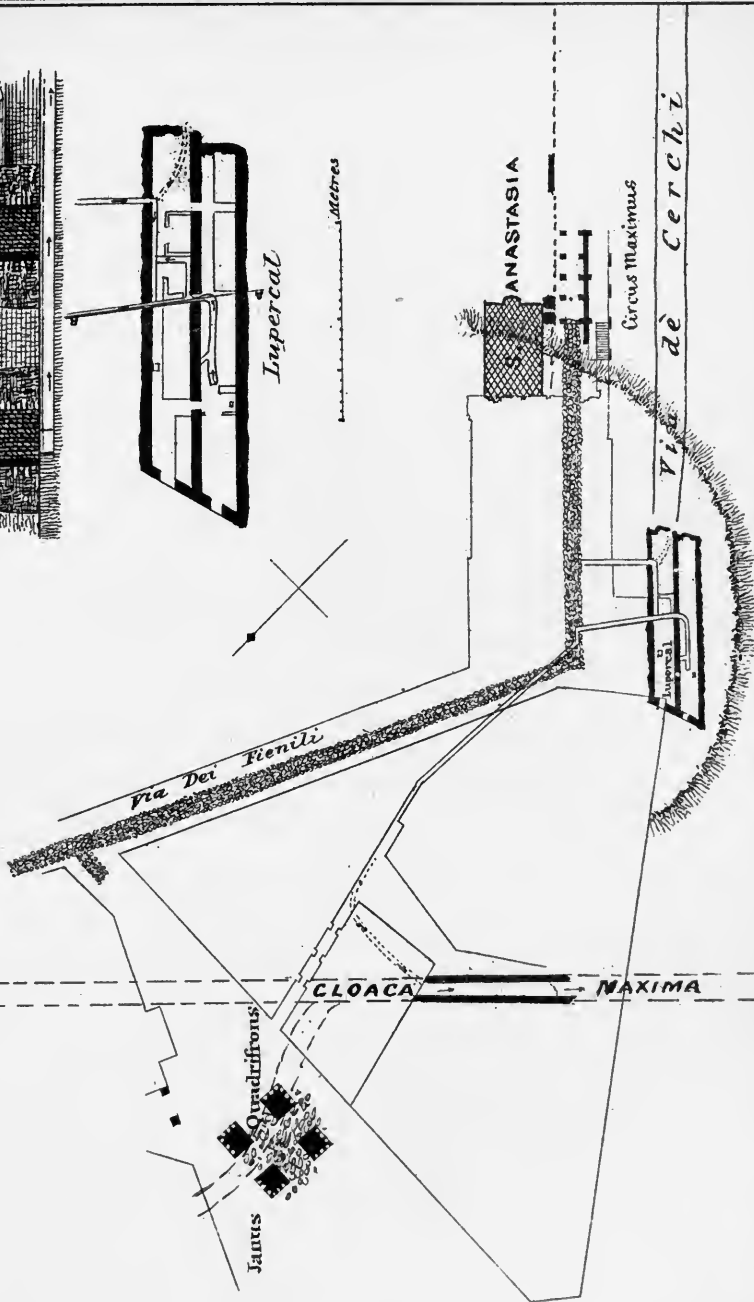
A PLAN and Section of this Cave, with the chamber built against it by Augustus, is given in Plate V. of the Palatine Hill, but there is nothing to indicate the site; and it seems desirable to give this plan of the site, by which it can be seen that it is just under the north-west corner of the Palatine Hill, and almost in the Circus Maximus, which agrees with the history, that in the Circensian games on certain occasions the priests ran naked from the bath in this Cave round the Circus.

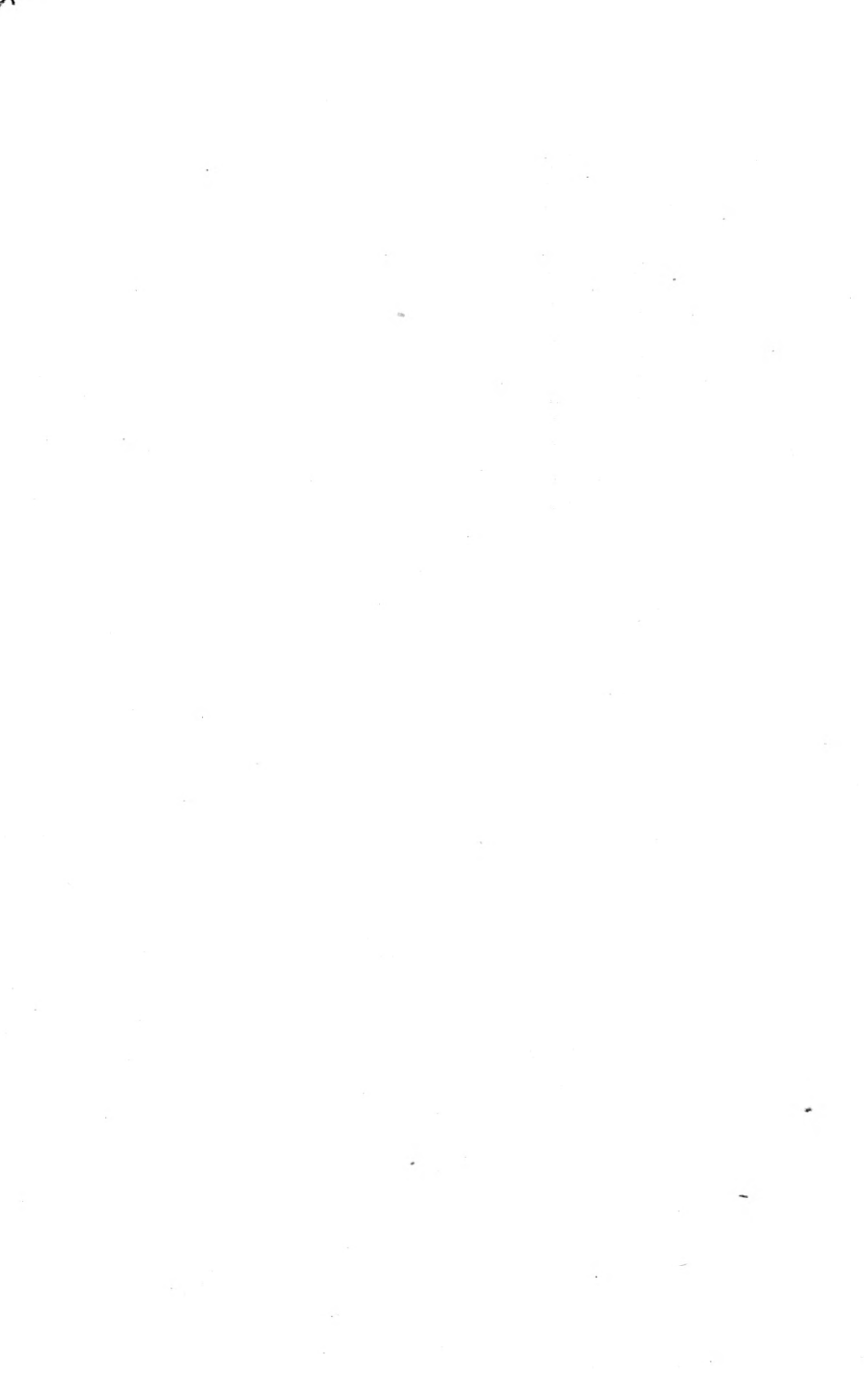
The only entrance is by a ladder down a well fifteen feet deep, at the junction of the Via de' Fienili and the Via de' Cerchi, and the latter modern road passes over part of the Cave. The old street of Julius Cæsar (now under the Church of S. Anastasia in this part) is not more than twenty yards from it, and it would be easy to restore the old entrance to it from thence. The proprietor of the mill near the Cloaca Maxima uses the Aqua Argentina as his mill-stream and the Lupercal as his mill-dam. An account of this Cave will be found in the Appendix to Part I., pages 93—99, where all the particulars that are known respecting it are collected, and references to the authorities are given. The old pavement of the Infima Via is in part visible under the church, and the rest has been traced at different times. That street was made in the foss of the second wall of Rome in this part, one of the towers of it is under that church at an angle, and a part of the wall is visible against the cliff a few yards further to the south. The pavement of that street is at the same low level as under the Arcus Quadrifrons, or Arch of Janus, and that of the Forum Romanum as now visible, excavated in 1873, and is nearly as low as the Lupercal.

<sup>f</sup> Photos., Nos. 702, 1130.



Metres





SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE VI.



PLAN OF THE FORUM OF AUGUSTUS,

WITH PART OF THE SECOND WALL OF ROME.

## THE SECOND WALL OF ROME.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VI.

#### PLANS OF THE FORUMS OF AUGUSTUS AND NERVA.

A, A, A. PARTS OF THE SECOND WALL OF ROME <sup>g</sup>.

B, B, B. Wall of the Forum of Augustus, with niches on the inner side, of which there are two tiers.

C. Nunnery, called *Monastero delle Sepolte Vive*, or of "The dead alive." The buildings of this nunnery are of the sixteenth century.

D, D, D. Part of the Second Wall rebuilt; used to enclose the Forum of Augustus.

E—E. Temple of Mars Ultor.

F. Tor de' Conti, a Medieval Tower, built upon the tufa walls of an ancient tower of the time of the Kings of Rome.

G. Tufa Wall used for the south side of the Forum Transitorium of Nerva.

H. Way-side Altar of Pallas or Minerva <sup>h</sup>.

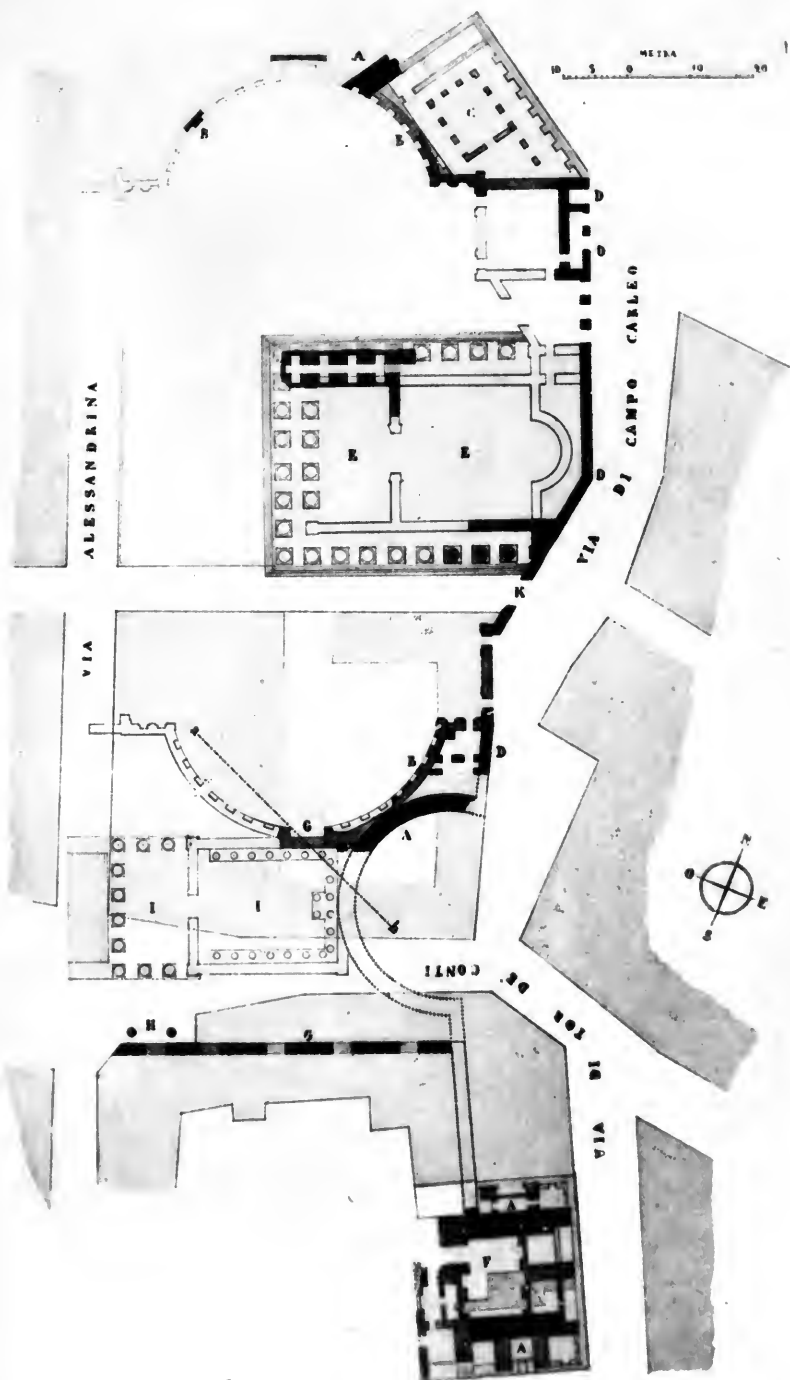
I—I. Temples destroyed by Palladio, by order of the Pope, for building materials.

<sup>g</sup> The existence of any remains of this second wall of Rome had not previously been observed, and some further illustration of it was here required. The Plan and Section of the starting-point, where it joins on to the wall of the Hill of Saturn, or Capitoline Hill, is given in Plate III. of Diagrams in Part I. It is probable that this wall originally enclosed a considerable part, or possibly the whole, of the Quirinal Hill on which the City of the Sabines was situated, with their *Capitolium Vetus*, (mentioned in the Regionary Catalogue,) before the union of the seven hills into one City. The Hill of Saturn being

thus occupied by them as an outwork to protect the communication with the Tiber. But if this was the case, that part of the wall which would have connected it with this in the Forum of Augustus, was cut away by Trajan, when he widened the original narrow foss of the fortress of the Hill of Saturn to make room for his Forum, as recorded by an inscription on the base of his column.

<sup>h</sup> The Area Minervæ may have been only the small space between this altar and the temple, on the opposite side of the street, or a larger space between this altar and the Forum Romanum.

# PLAN OF THE FORUM OF AUGUSTUS etc.



A.A.A—PARTS OF THE SECOND WALL OF ROME



SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE VII.



DETAILS OF THE SECOND WALL OF ROME AND OF  
THE FORUMS OF AUGUSTUS AND NERVA.

## THE SECOND WALL OF ROME.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VII.

#### DETAILS OF THE SECOND WALL OF ROME, AND OF THE FORUMS OF AUGUSTUS AND NERVA<sup>i</sup>.

A—A. Temple of Mars Ultor<sup>k</sup>.

B—B. Niches of the Forum of Augustus<sup>l</sup>.

C—C. Cornice or Corbel-table of the Forum of Augustus<sup>m</sup>.

D—D. Great Wall of Tufa, with the arch mis-called Arco di Pantano *inserted in it*. This arch is of another kind of stone, brought from Gabii, called by Vitruvius *Lapis Gabiensis*, and by the modern Italians *Sperone*<sup>n</sup>.

E—E. Wall of Travertine, of the time of Nerva, inserted in the old wall<sup>o</sup>.

F—F. The old Wall of Tufa, part of a round tower of the time of the Kings<sup>p</sup>.

There can be no doubt that such massive and rudely-built walls as those of this tower are of the time of the Kings of Rome, and it has been shewn that these may be divided into three periods; this tower belongs to the second. Of the first period the only remains are those of Roma Quadrata, with the exception of one small piece of wall against the western cliff of the Quirinal Hill, in what are now the gardens of the Colonna Palace, which is of quite as early character as those on the Palatine, and may possibly belong to the City of the Sabines. These remains of the Second Wall of Rome are at the south-west corner of the Quirinal Hill, but they are not of the same early character. It is difficult to see where that hill could have been divided, and the whole extent of it up to the ancient horn-work at the north-east corner would exceed the probable limits of the City of the Sabines.

<sup>i</sup> There have been for a long time great difficulties in the way of getting this Plan completed. Part of this Second Wall of Rome is under the walls of a Nunnery, which is the most strict in Rome, having no communication whatever with the external world; and so long as the priests continued to be the governing body in Rome, no one, not even ladies, were permitted to enter it: but in January, 1875, the Government, or Ecclesiastical Commission, took possession of it. They have not displaced the nuns, but an arrangement was made with a Monsignor, who is known by them, to accompany the

author of this work, and the architectural draughtsman employed by him, to inspect the cellars and substructures in a friendly manner, and by these means the Plan has been completed. Remains of another ancient tower were found just where it had been expected they would be found.

<sup>k</sup> Photos., No. 272.

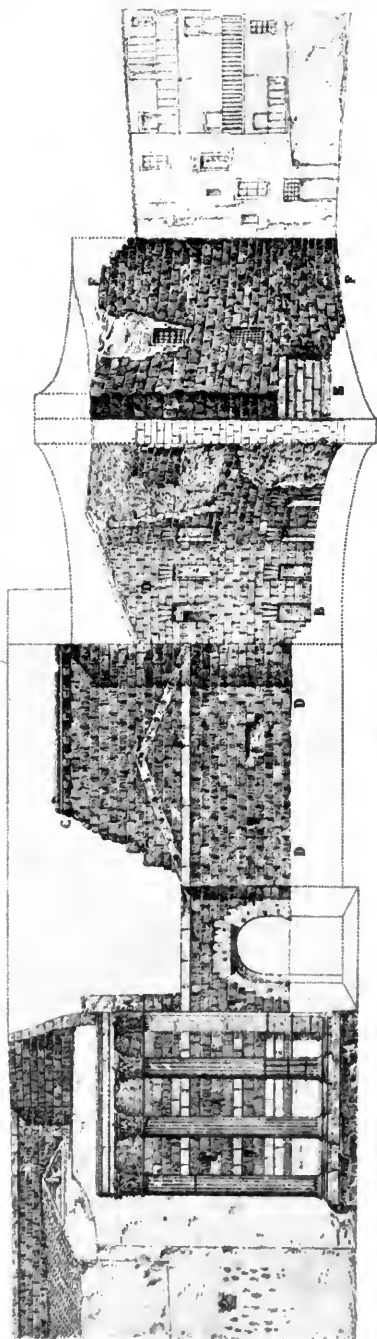
<sup>l</sup> See Plate VII., and Photos., No. 3154.

<sup>m</sup> Photos., Nos. 265, 3151.

<sup>n</sup> Photos., No. 3153.

<sup>o</sup> Photos., No. 844, and Construction, Plate III.

<sup>p</sup> Photos., No. 846.



A



B



C



D

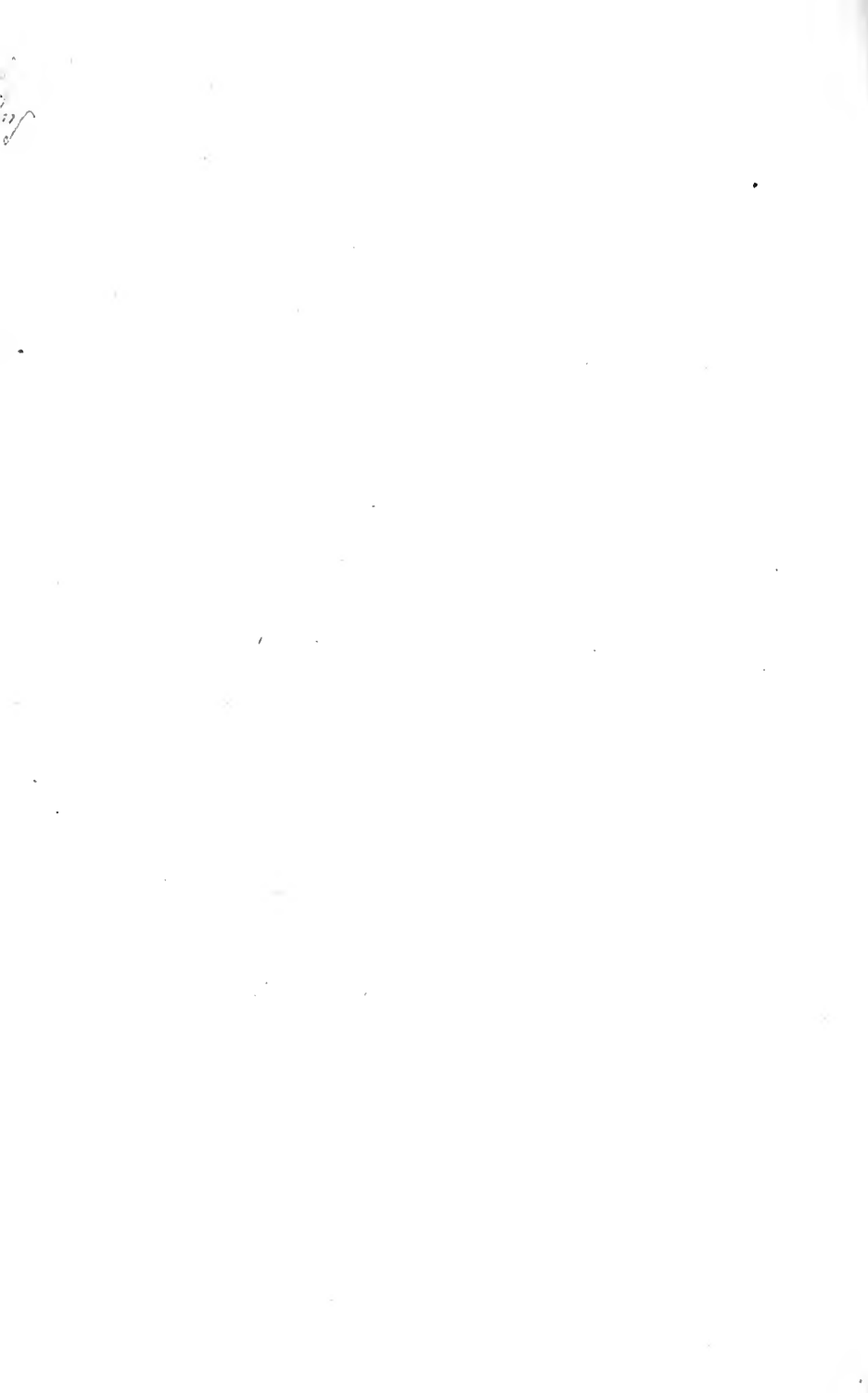


E



F

DETAILS OF THE FORUM OF AUGUSTUS AND NERVA AND SECOND WALL OF ROME



SUPPLEMENT.  
PLATE VIII.



PART OF THE FORUM OF AUGUSTUS,  
AND OF  
THE SECOND WALL OF ROME.

## THE SECOND WALL OF ROME.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VIII.

#### THE FORUM OF AUGUSTUS.

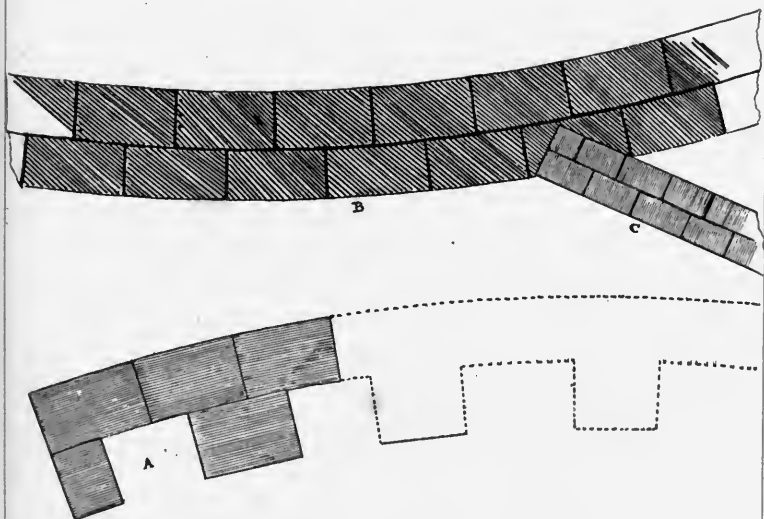
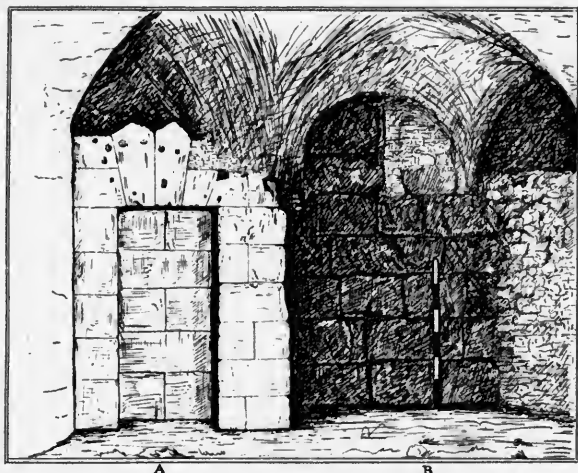
THIS is the south end of the wall of the Forum of Augustus (A), which still remains unfinished, as it was left by him, because he would not interfere with private property (as Suetonius<sup>a</sup> tells us). The last niche for statues is shewn on the left-hand side of the view, and this wall is purposely left white to distinguish it from the older wall behind it, which is part of the SECOND WALL OF ROME. It is a small portion of a large circular tower (similar to one in the wall of Servius Tullius, brought to light in the excavations of 1874, near S. Antonio Abbate). On the other side of this piece of very ancient wall of tufa (B) another wall (C) is inserted, which is of travertine, of the time of the Empire<sup>r</sup>. This was the boundary between the Forum of Augustus and that of Nerva, called the Forum Transitorium. With this fragment of a great tower of the time of the Kings a small portion of the wall is also preserved, with a shop and chambers (in fact a house) made in it at a remote period, still inhabited. This wall is fifty feet high and twelve feet thick, and there is a straight vertical joint from top to bottom, between that and the other part of the wall rebuilt in the time of Augustus for his Forum, in which niches for statues were made. A series of these are shewn in Palladio's Plan of this Forum; the part left unfinished he has put in dotted lines; he has not inserted the old wall in his plan because it was not part of the Forum. In the small portion of the plan given in this plate, the space between the two walls is exaggerated to make the evidence more clear, in reality the back of one wall touches the face of the other, and this makes it difficult to understand. This is now in a stone-mason's warehouse. The vault is probably medieval, it is plastered over in a rough manner, so that the real construction cannot be seen, but it is probably rubble only.

For the other side of this wall of tufa, with the wall of travertine inserted in it, see CONSTRUCTION, Plate III., and Photograph, No. 844, which shews also the height and thickness of the wall. Also the two preceding Plates, V. and VI., for the plan and other details.

<sup>a</sup> Suetonius Octavianus, c. 56.

<sup>r</sup> See Photos., Nos. 846 and 266.

PART OF "FORUM OF AUGUSTUS"



PLAN

- A Last niche in wall of forum*  
*B Wall of old tower*  
*C Wall between two forums*



SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE IX.



THIRD WALL OF ROME.

AGGER OF SERVIUS TULLIUS.

ANCIENT HORN-WORK AT THE NORTH-EAST ANGLE OF THE CITY,  
AFTERWARDS THE GARDEN OF SALLUST.

# THE THIRD WALL OF ROME.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IX.

### ANCIENT HORN-WORK AT THE NORTH-EAST ANGLE OF THE CITY,

#### AFTERWARDS THE HOUSE OF SALLUST.

A.A.A. Branch of an aqueduct of the first century of the time of Nero. This was carried upon the *agger* of Servius Tullius and over the Arch of the Porta Collina, across the foss-way to the House of Sallust, which was built upon the *agger* at an angle belonging originally to the ancient horn-work to protect this corner of the City. It will be observed that the horn-work projects from the cliff of the Quirinal Hill at this corner for about 150 yards towards the north, then turns sharp at a right angle to the east for about 250 yards, then curves towards the south round a great earthen mound, against which a wall and tower have been built. This mound served as a fort to protect the approach to the Porta Collina, at which the Via Salaria and the Via Nomentana met, after passing through the gates of those names in the outer *manica*. The modern Via di Porta Pia is made between the two old roads and old gates. Against the outer wall of that part of the *agger* which was the horn-work, a grand arcade of the time of Aurelian, A.D. 274, was built, and there are considerable remains of it, as shewn on the plan. The Circus of Sallust was made in the great outer foss on the northern side of the horn-work, and this is said to have been a favourite place for horse-exercise of the Emperor Aurelian, who also built the Porticus Milliarius, or the arcade before mentioned and so called. On the northern bank of the Circus are remains of another building, perhaps the Pulvinarium of the Circus. Part of the Thermæ of Diocletian is shewn on the south-west corner of this plan, with the church of S. Bernard, made out of one of the round halls of the *thermæ*. The House of Sallust has been rebuilt several times, but some fragments of a wall of the first century remain under the present fine modern house of Mr. Spithoever. At the east end of the arcade which leads from the house eastwards are the very remarkable ruins of some great building of the first century, shewn on the plan; this was formerly called "the house of the Vestal Virgins," but without any authority. It was probably part of the *thermæ* belonging to the House of Sallust\*. A part of this is still inhabited by the gardener, who actually lives in a house of the first century.

\* Photos., Nos. 379, 380, 842, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294.





SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE X.



PORTA CAPENA.

THE THIRD WALL OF ROME.

SITE OF THE PORTA CAPENA.

## THE THIRD WALL OF ROME.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE X.

#### SITE OF THE PORTA CAPENA.

AN excavation on this site was made in 1868<sup>†</sup>, and an account of what was found was given to the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1869, and published in the *Archæologia* for that year. This plate and the plan which follows are repetitions of what appeared there, but it has been thought necessary to repeat these plates here, and give some account of them.

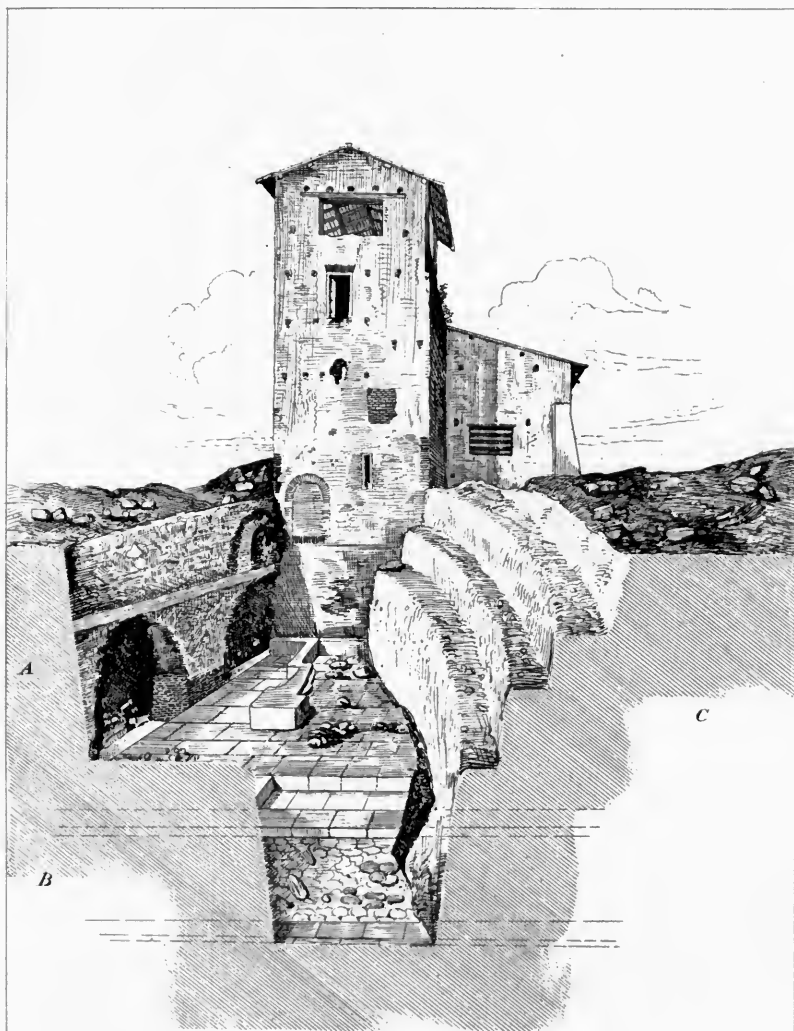
In the front of the picture is seen the pavement of the old Via Appia passing under the cliff of the Cœlian Hill, parallel to the modern road which runs on the western side of it; the continuation of the old road is marked by dotted lines. Beyond this the Wall of Servius Tullius is seen, twelve feet thick, as usual at that period; the part that remains is buried about fifteen feet below the present surface of the ground. On the left are some remains of two aqueducts built against the wall, (the Aqua Appia and the Aqua Marcia). On the right is the bank of earth as dug out in steps by the workmen, who threw the earth up from one to the other. In front is a mediæval tower, which now forms the east end of the house of the gardener of the monks of S. Gregory. The lower part of this tower, below the present level of the ground, is built of tufa in the style of the Wall of the Kings, and this tower appears evidently to have been one of the flanking towers of the Porta Capena. An aqueduct passes through it, and the channel or *specus* of the aqueduct is cut in the tufa wall<sup>u</sup>. A *piscina*, or filtering-place, of the time of Trajan, has also been made upon the *agger* at this point; the present gardener's house contains part of the wall of this *piscina*, with brickwork of the time of Trajan, lined with the water-cement (*Opus Signinum*) used only for the aqueducts.

<sup>†</sup> An excavation was also made on this site in searching for statues in the time of Piranesi, and more of the old gate was then remaining, of which he

has given an account.

<sup>u</sup> This is shewn in the photograph, No. 1142; see also Nos. 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141.

SITE OF PORTA CAPENA



EXCAVATIONS IN 1868

*A Aqueduct*

*B Pavement of Via Appia*

*C Earth shewing the depth*



SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE XI.



PORTA CAPENA.

THE THIRD WALL OF ROME.

PLAN OF THE SITE OF THE PORTA CAPENA.

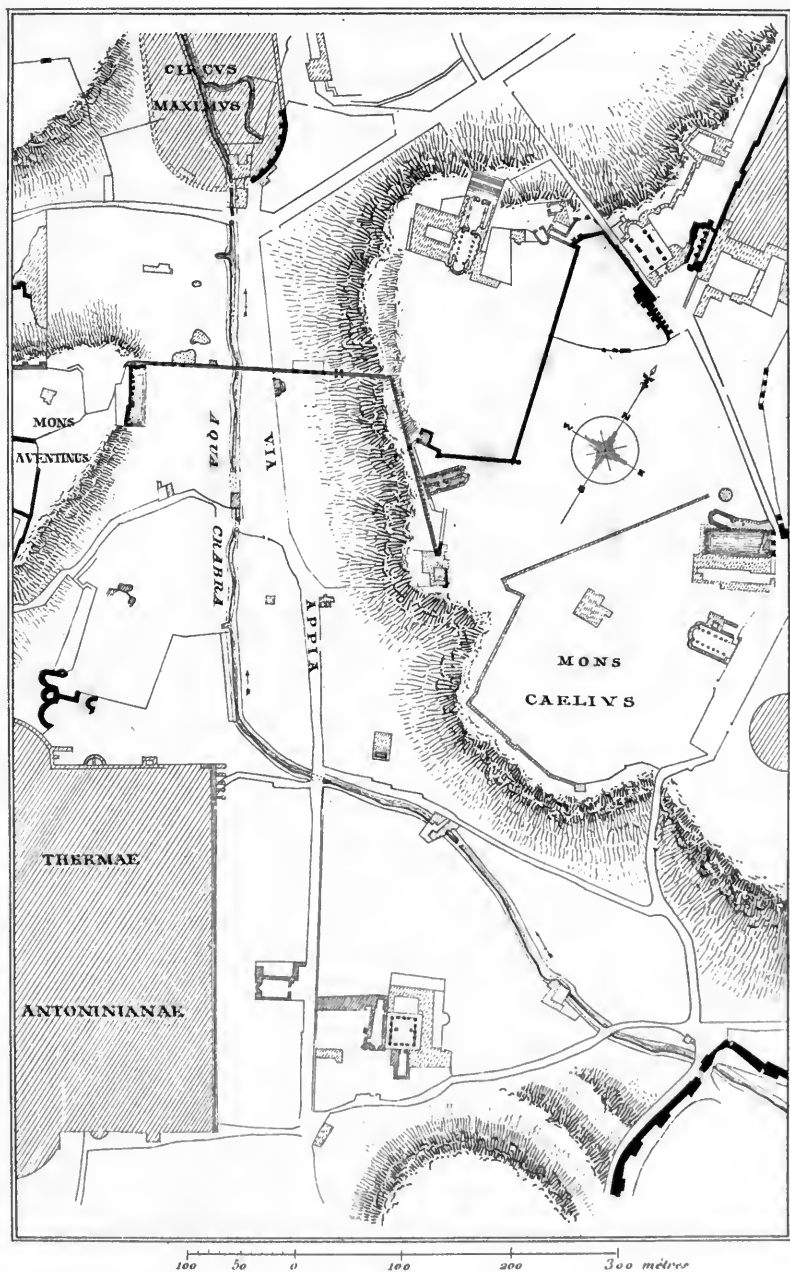
## THE THIRD WALL OF ROME.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XI.

#### PLAN OF THE SITE OF THE PORTA CAPENA.

THIS plan has already appeared in the *Archæologia* for 1869, as previously stated. It shews the line of the short *agger* of Servius Tullius to connect the cliff of the Cœlian Hill with that of the Pseudo-Aventine, fortified to form the citadel of the Aventine as a separate fortress. This *agger*, with the aqueduct upon it and the Porta Capena in it, runs across the upper end of the valley as far to the north as it could be carried, and comes near to the south end of the Circus Maximus. It was misplaced by Canina (followed by all modern topographers) at the south end of the valley, near the point where the Marrana, or river Almo, crosses it. To the right of the plan, in the upper part, are the churches and monasteries of S. Gregory and SS. John and Paul; the *piscinæ* and the line of the aqueduct are also strongly marked. The gardener's cottage built upon the *agger* is faintly shewn near the cliff of the Cœlian, and on the opposite end of the *agger*, close to the Aventine, the Piscina Publica is indicated. On the left corner of the plan are the great Thermæ of the Antonines, which are now called after the last of them, Antoninus Caracalla. On the Aventine the house of Cilo is marked, and in the valley below some ruins, the name of which is doubtful. To the right is to be seen, on the hill at the edge, a great *piscina* of an aqueduct; on the extreme right of the plan is the great reservoir of the Aqua Appia, now under part of the garden of the Villa Celimontana (formerly called Villa Mattei), and in one corner of it is the small chapel of S. Thomas in Formis, as rebuilt in the twelfth century. Below this is the larger church of S. Maria in Domnica, and part of S. Stefano Rotondo just comes at the edge of the plan, with the Piazza della Navicella between them; and at the lower end of this place is the narrow gorge in the cliff, which evidently was one of the old gates into the Cœlian fortress, with a road leading down from it to the Porta Metronia, in the outer wall, built upon a bridge over the river Almo, where it entered Rome. Two of the mills of this stream are also shewn; under the westernmost the pavement of the old Via Appia can be seen when the water is clear. Near this is the real Fountain of Egeria, which was at the south end of the Grove of the Muses; and below this on the plan are the church and monastery of S. Sisto Vecchio, and opposite to it the church of SS. Nereus and Achilleus.

# PLAN OF SITE OF PORTA CAPENA





SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE XII.



THE FOUNTAIN OF EGERIA.

PLAN AND SECTION.

## THE VALLEY OF THE MUSES.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XII.

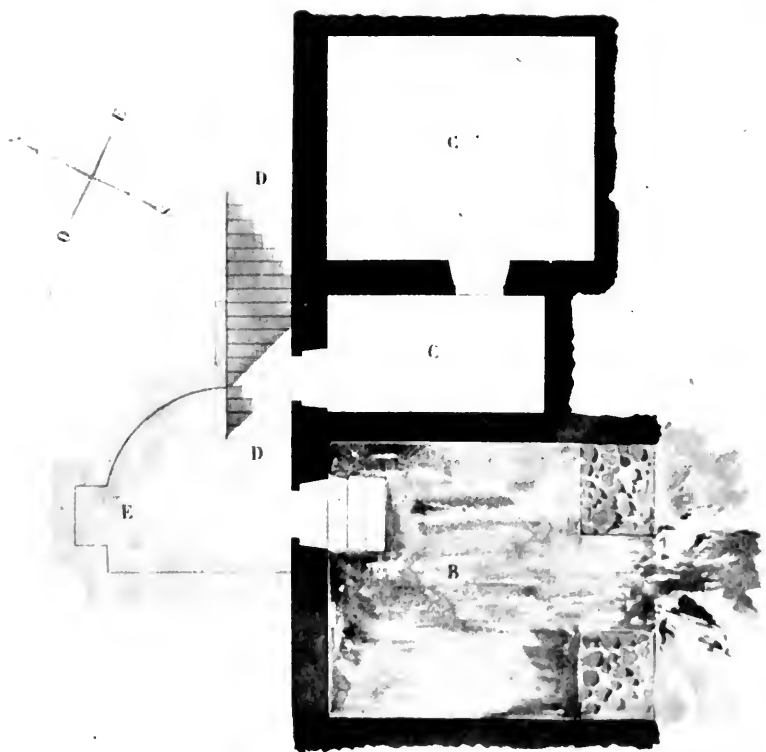
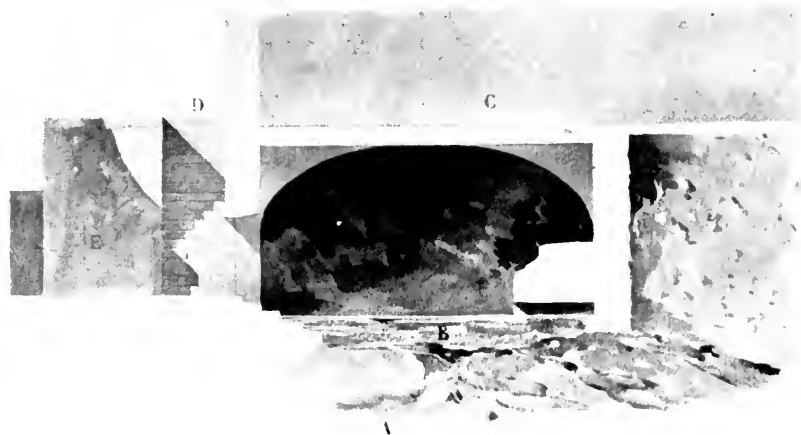
#### THE FOUNTAIN OF EGERIA.

##### PLAN AND SECTION.

THE site of this natural spring makes it of importance for this part of the present work, from its necessary connection with the site of the Porta Capena. It is situated at the *lower end* of the valley, between the Cœlian and the Aventine, in which was the Grove of the Muses (*Camenæ*). It is also on the line in which Canina (followed by all modern topographers) has placed the *agger* and wall of Servius Tullius, which they imagine to have been a continuous line all round THE CITY. We have seen that this could not have been the case\*, and in this valley have been found considerable remains of the *agger* and wall, and one of the towers or bastions of the Gate at the upper end, near the Circus Maximus, instead of at the lower end, near the Thermæ of Caracalla. This spring or fountain was covered over by a bath-house in the seventeenth century, and made into a swimming-bath. The water is beautifully clear, so much so that numbers of persons have stepped into it up to their ancles without seeing that there was water. It has a slightly saline quality, though that is not perceptible to the taste; and it is believed to have a gentle medicinal action, which is very wholesome; this was considered as miraculous in the time of the Kings and of the Empire, and in the Middle Ages. The stream runs out from under an arch of much older character than the present building, it probably descends from the Cœlian. The outlet for the water has not been distinctly traced, being deep underground, but it seems evident that it goes to the north, in the same direction as the Almo, now the Marrana, but at a much lower level, nearly under the old Via Appia. It may be seen again under the *piscina* of Trajan, now the house of the gardener, running in a *specus* or conduit through the bottom of a well, and going in the direction of the Palatine. It then appears to pass under the western side of that hill, and gushes out in the Lupercal, under the north-west corner of the hill, and from thence to the church of S. Giorgio in Velabro, and then to the Cloaca Maxima, with a washing-place at the mouth of it just before it falls into that muddy stream. In the latter part of its course it is called the Aqua de S. Giorgio, and there is an inscription in that church relating to its *miraculous* quality.

\* See Plates X. and XI., and the Photographs there referred to.

# THE FOUNTAIN OF EGERIA. PLAN AND SECTION



A. THE SPRING — B. THE BASIN OR BATH — CC. DRESSING ROOMS  
DD. STAIRS — E. VESTIBULE



SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE XIII.



HOUSE OF MÆCENAS.

BUILT UPON THE AGGER OF SERVIUS TULLIUS,  
OR THE THIRD WALL OF ROME.

## THE THIRD WALL OF ROME.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIII.

#### HOUSE OF MÆCENAS.

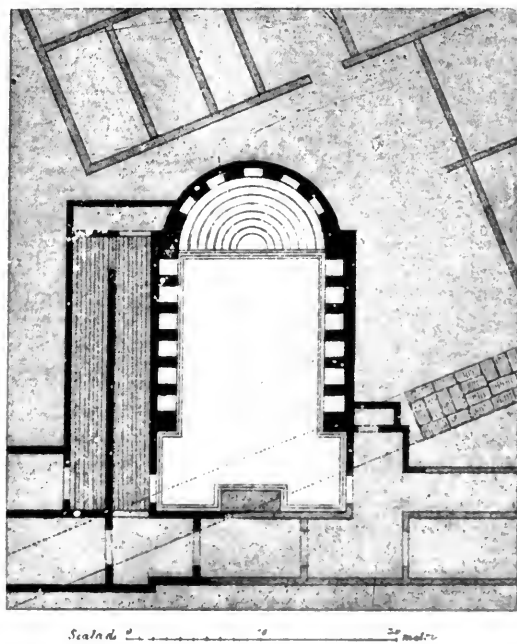
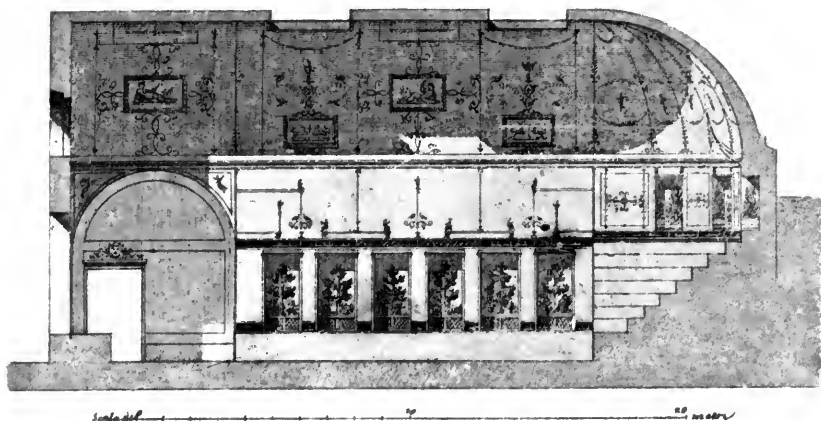
##### AUDITORIUM(?) OR GREENHOUSE.—SECTION AND PLAN.

THIS interesting building was excavated in 1874 and 1875, and from various circumstances was soon identified as part of the villa of Mæcenas (the evidence for which is given in the text). It was at first supposed that this hall was the auditorium or lecture-room. This was the opinion of the best Roman antiquaries, and this name was at once given to it<sup>†</sup>; but Herr Mohr subsequently brought forward such strong argument against this opinion, and such good grounds for believing it to have been a greenhouse for choice plants in pots, that the general opinion now agrees with him<sup>‡</sup>. He shews that the steps are not all of the same height, not convenient to sit upon, and that there are no passages to give access to them, as in all theatres or lecture-rooms. The windows are all sham windows, and so built from the first; all the light comes from above; and he has collected a number of passages shewing that the ancient Romans did cultivate choice plants in pots, just as is done now. This was probably one of the chambers that was shewn to Philo Judæus, when he came on an embassy to Caius or Caligula, and found the Emperor residing here at that time. The plan shews the connection of the hall with other parts of the house or villa. On the right the large blocks of tufa are indicated, which appear to have been the foundations of a lofty tower. It is on the site of the *agger* or wall of Servius Tullius, at the west end, near the junction with the cliff of the Esquiline Hill, but the stone appears to have been used a second time. The site is on very high ground, and a tower placed there would command the whole of Rome; from which circumstance, this is supposed to have been the tower from which Nero saw the fire, rather than the one at S. Lucia in Selci, near S. Pietro in Vincoli, which is commonly said to have been the site.

<sup>†</sup> *Bulletino Archæologico del Municipio Romano*, 1874, from which these plates are taken, with permission.

<sup>‡</sup> *Bulletino di Correspondenza Archæologica*, 1875.

HOUSE OF MAECENAS - SECTION AND PLAN  
OF AUDITORIUM? OR GREEN HOUSE?





SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE XIV.



HOUSE OF MÆCENAS.

BUILT UPON THE AGGER OF SERVIUS TULLIUS,  
OR THE THIRD WALL OF ROME.

## THE THIRD WALL OF ROME.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIV.

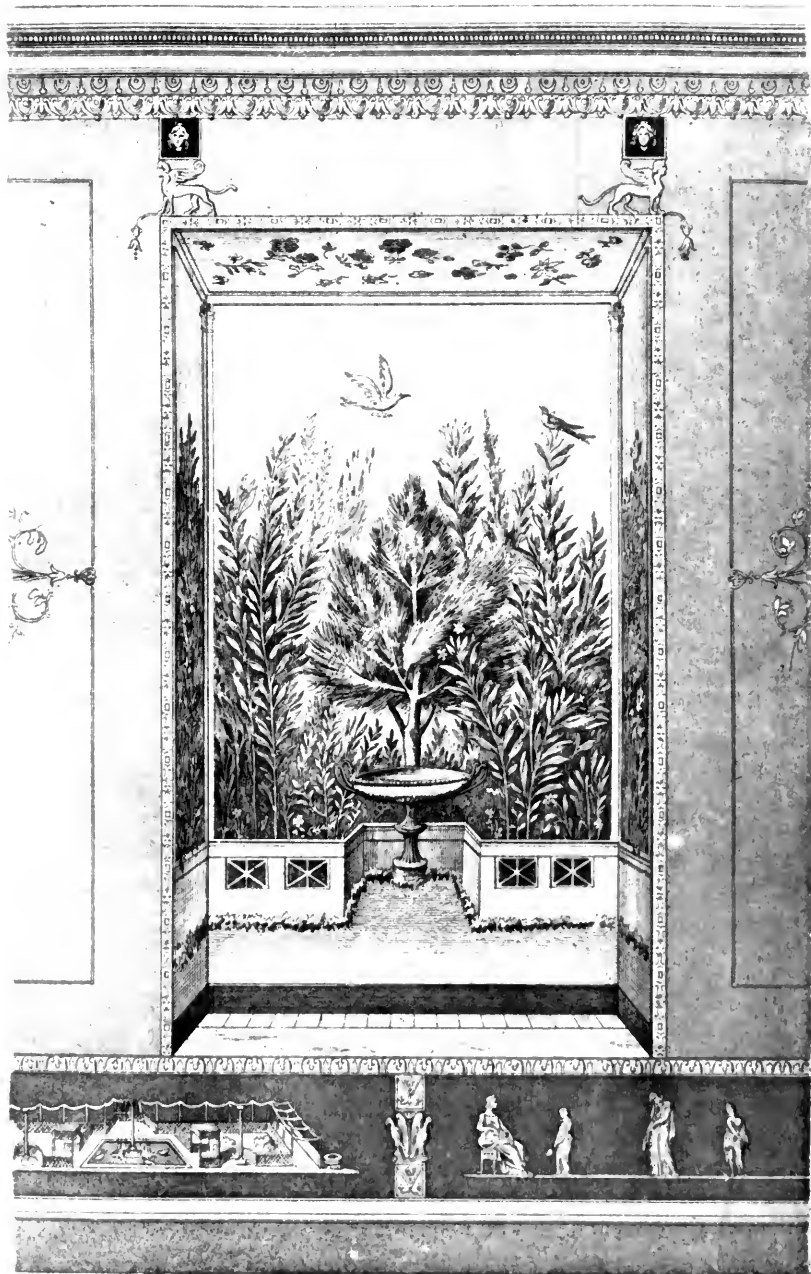
#### HOUSE OF MÆCENAS.

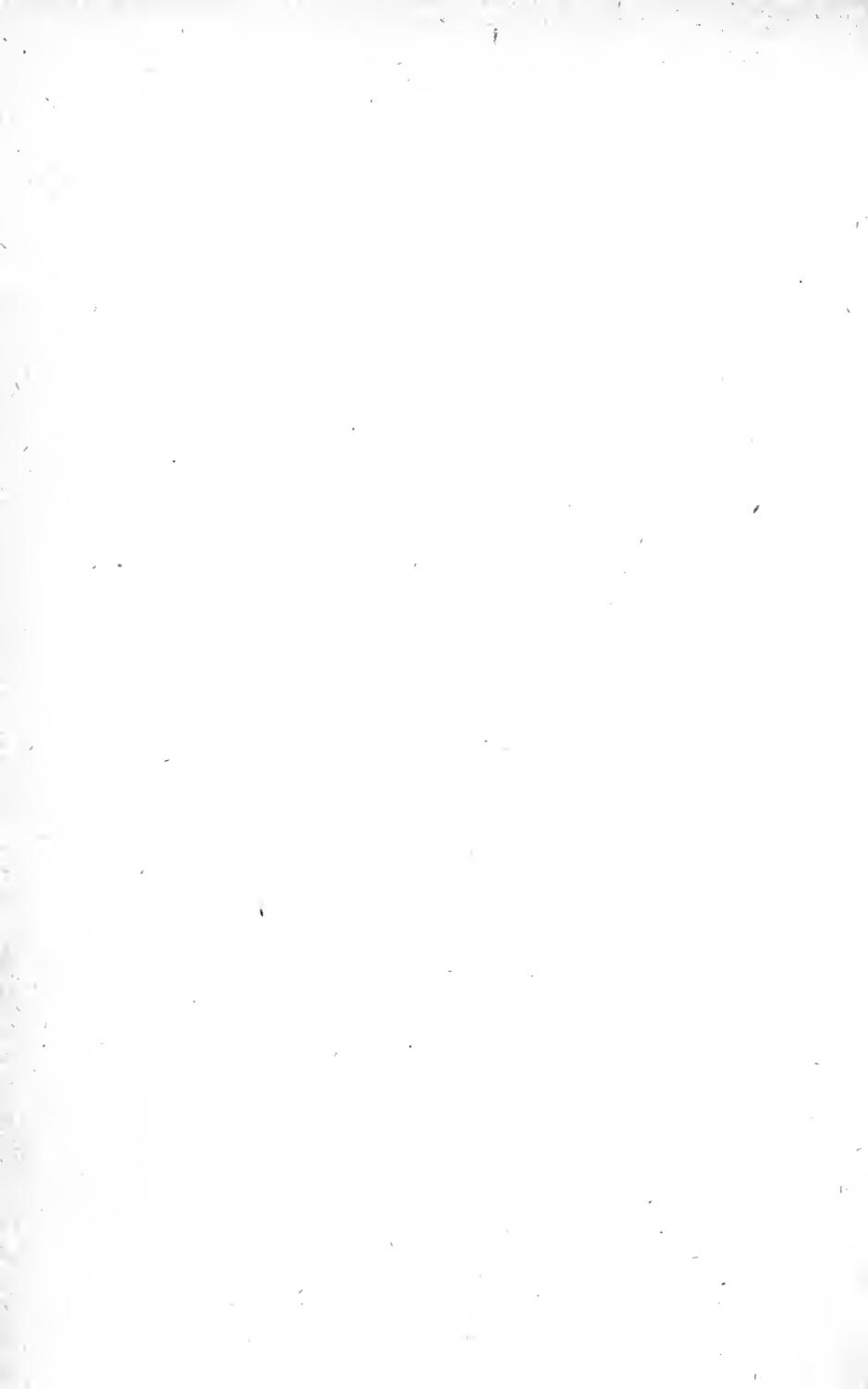
SHAM window in the greenhouse, with a painting representing a garden, as if the window was open and looked out into the garden.

It will at once be seen that the painting is of the highest class of art, of the time of Augustus, and those who know the paintings in the paternal mansion of Livia, at Prima Porta, will also see the identity of the style of drawing, so as to make it almost certain that it is the work of the same hand; the trees, flowers, and birds are all beautifully drawn. The pierced parapet wall, with the recess in it, and the vase standing in the recess, have all the reality of nature, and well shew the custom of the period.

Under the window, on a small scale, are, to the right, four figures, one apparently the empress seated, and two children brought up to her by an elder sister or governess, whose head is drooped as if in mourning, or in an attitude of respect. In the centre is a piece of sculpture, of birds round a short column on a pedestal. On the left of this is apparently a lawn, enclosed by a *cancellus*, or parapet of trellis-work, with a fountain in the centre, and a table on each side, and the cords for an awning over it.

HOUSE OF MAECENAS  
SHAM WINDOW WITH FRESCOES





SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE XV.



**PALATINE HILL.**

PALACE OF TIBERIUS.

## PALATINE HILL.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XV.

#### PALACE OF TIBERIUS.

THIS Palace stands on the edge of the western cliff of the hill overlooking the Circus Maximus. A part of it fell down in a landslide about 1820, but enough remains to identify it, and to shew that the construction of it is the same as that of the interior of the north wall of the Prætorian Camp, the historical type of the time of Tiberius<sup>a</sup>. It was built upon the western wall of Roma Quadrata, which is probably buried under it, and used as a foundation for it. The front of it was on the level of the platform, and made at the foot of the wall; and the upper part of it was above the wall, on the top of the hill, but all the upper part has been destroyed, excepting the hypocaust of two of the chambers, at not quite the same level<sup>b</sup>. A fine mosaic pavement of one of the rooms remains by the side of the modern steps, shewn in this plate<sup>c</sup>. It stands just on the southern side of the great flight of steps from the top of the Palatine to the Vallis Murcia, afterwards the Circus Maximus, supposed to be the same as the steps of Cacus. This would obviously be the direct path to pursue in going to the Velabrum, which is only a stone's throw below it; and it is not probable that when the Emperor Otho went to the Forum Romanum through the Velabrum, that he first went round by the Porta Romana, as is commonly said. If he had gone as far as that gate, which is at the north-east corner of the hill, he would have gone down by the steps or the zig-zag path to the Forum, not passing along the Velabrum, which is specially mentioned. The church of S. Giorgio in Velabro identifies the site of the Velabrum, and this is close to the Arch of Janus, under the north-west corner of the hill.

<sup>a</sup> A Photo-engraving of the details of the construction is given in Plate XIX. of Construction, and in the Pho-

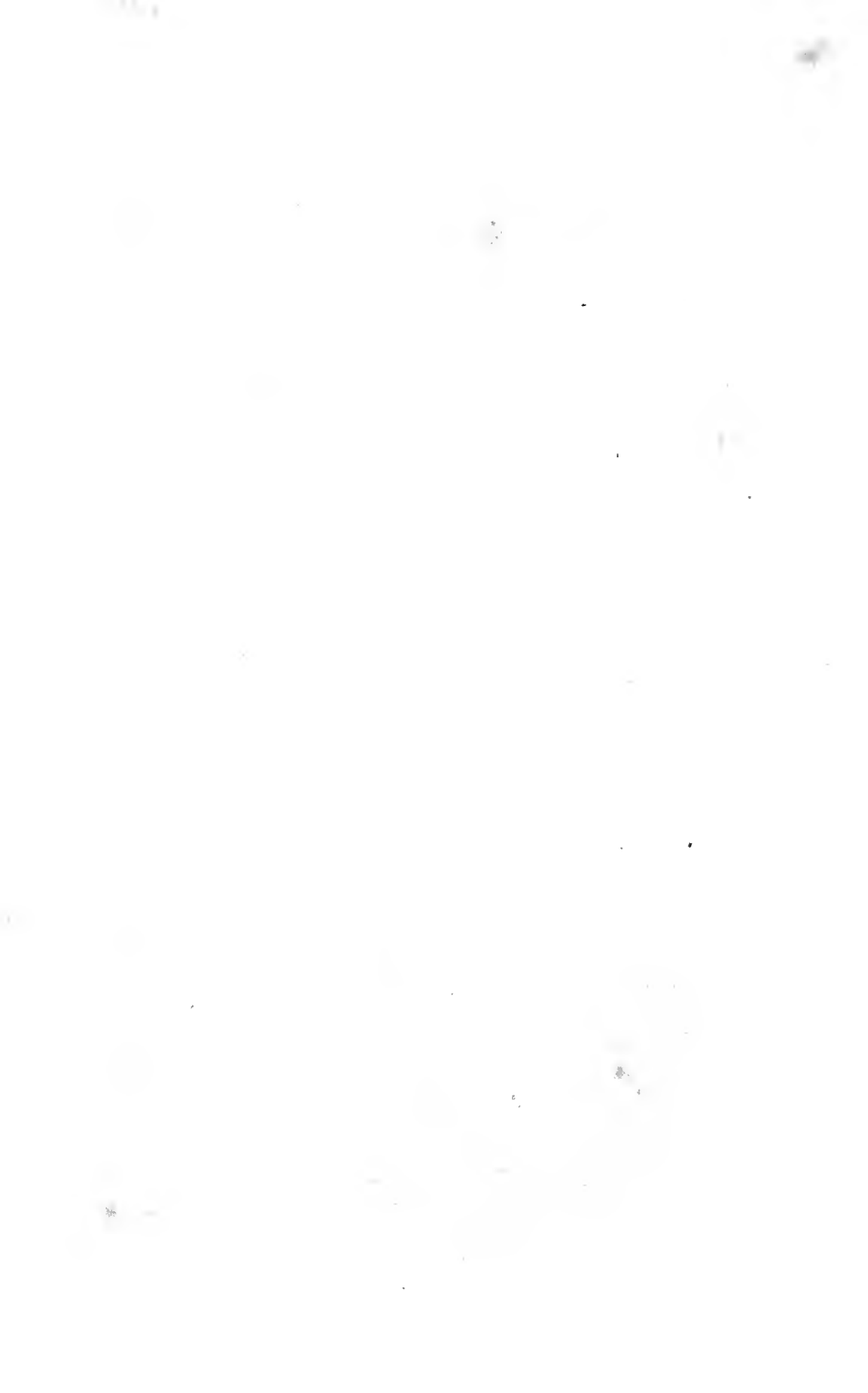
tograph, No. 2975.

<sup>b</sup> See Photograph, No. 3155.

<sup>c</sup> See Photograph, No. 3165.



MONS PALATINUS DOMUS TIBERIANA



SUPPLEMENT.  
PLATE XVI.



PALATINE HILL.  
CLIVUS TRIUMPHALIS(?).

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVI.

## CLIVUS PALATINUS(?),

## OR CLIVUS TRIUMPHALIS(?).

THIS slope goes by the name of Clivus Triumphalis, or Via Triumphalis, and *it is said* that the army marched down this street in the triumphal processions, after the officers had received their decorations and human honours in the Basilica Jovis, and then went to pay their respects to the gods on the Mons Capitolinus. This road led direct to the bridge of Caligula, and would have passed over it by the side of the aqueduct, without having to descend into the Forum, and that bridge led direct to the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. There were steps down into the Forum, at the corner just outside of the gate called Porta Romana, the upper part of which, with some old pavement of the time of the Empire, was destroyed about 1870. A small portion of the steps at the bottom was visible behind the Temple of Vesta in the excavations of 1874.

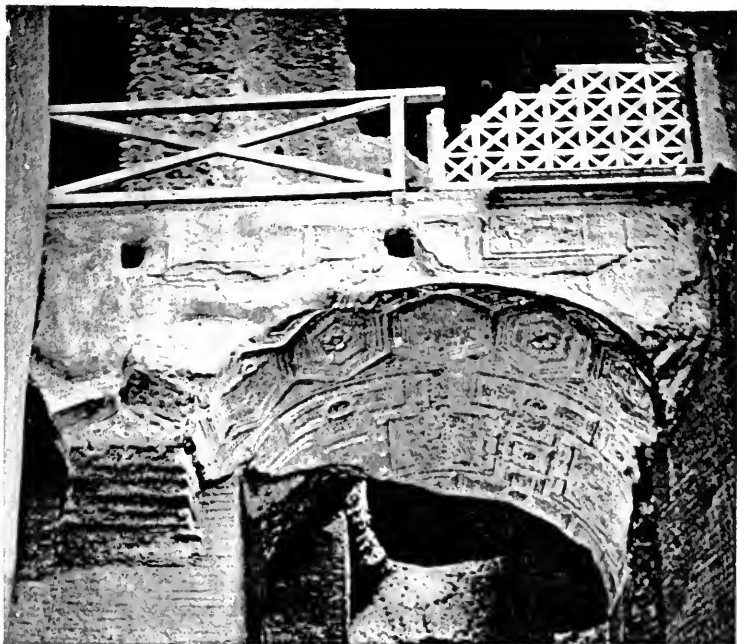
The Via Triumphalis was in all probability the line over which the triumphal arches of Constantine and of Titus were built, and went on straight to the Forum along the Via Sacra, and under the Arch of Fabianus, near the Temple of Vesta (not yet found).

The upper picture on the Plate shews that the construction is of the time of Trajan, and the lofty vault added by Hadrian; the tall brick piers to carry this vault are built up against the wall of Trajan, and not bonded into it. The vertical joints between the piers and the wall, two or three inches wide, are seen in the picture<sup>d</sup>.

The lower picture represents a portion of a foot-bridge and passage on corbels leading to the bridge of Caligula, with fine stucco ornament, and a piece of the parapet formed of marble *transenna* or *cancelli*, an elegant fragment still *in situ*. It is corbelled out upon an older wall, which may be a portion of the palace of Caligula built on the higher level, and connected by his bridge; in the same manner as part of the Venetian Palace is built on the Capitoline Hill, when the bulk of it is in the valley below, and is only connected by a passage, which passes through the backs of the houses<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> See Photos., Nos. 2972, 2973.

<sup>e</sup> No. 2255.





S U P P L E M E N T.

P L A T E   X V I I .



P R I V A T E   H O U S E   O F   T H E   E M P E R O R   H A D R I A N .

U N D E R   P A R T   O F   T H E   T H E R M Æ   O F   C A R A C A L L A .

## SUPPLEMENT.

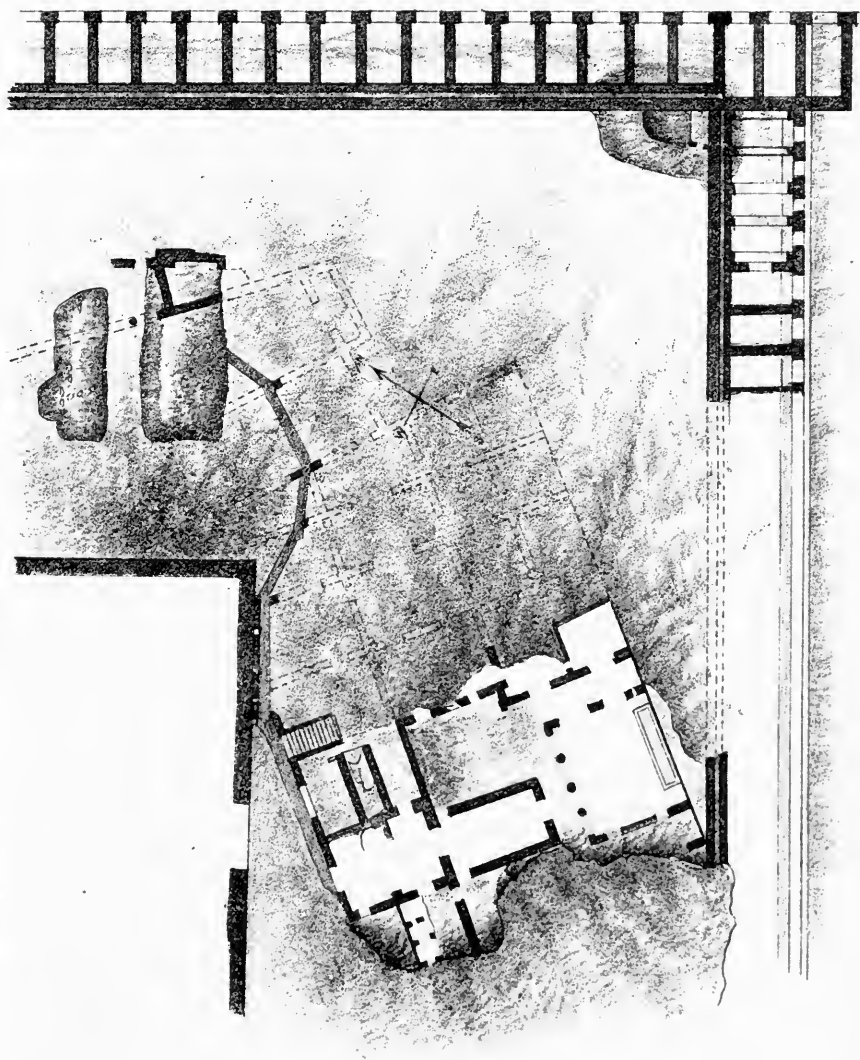
### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVII.

#### PRIVATE HOUSE OF THE EMPEROR HADRIAN.

##### UNDER PART OF THE THERMÆ OF CARACALLA.

THE remains of part of this extensive palace were excavated by the Cavaliere Guidi in 1864, and miscalled the house of Asinius Pollio, by a conjecture of the antiquary Pellegrini, on the ground only that his tomb had been found not far off, on the Via Appia; but the whole of the work is of the time of Hadrian, and it is evidently part of an extensive *domus*, or palace. Other parts of it were excavated under the direction of the British Archæological Society of Rome, in the adjoining vineyard of Signor Pietro Brocard, and it is now evident that they were part of the same mansion. As we could not afford to excavate the whole, we had a tunnel made from one to the other, in doing which some walls, with remains of painting upon them, were seen clearly, as shewn in the plan. The walls that remain are twenty feet under ground, and they have been cut off at the level of ten feet, when the Thermæ of Caracalla were made; still, enough remains to shew that this would have been an interesting excavation to make, and that some fresco paintings would be brought to light. The whole was much damaged by the great flood in 1870, and the liability to these floods was probably the reason that it had been abandoned. The records of the Roman Observatory shew that these great floods recur once in about forty years; they appear always to have done so, and this was one reason that the old Romans built their city on the hills, and not in the valleys. The Thermæ of Caracalla have great substructures under them, to raise the level of the mosaic pavements of the ground-floor above the reach of the floods. The ground behind the porticus, or double arcade, on the line of the Via Appia, between that and the main building, has evidently been filled up to that level, as was shewn in the excavations in 1870, and may still be seen where a portion of the aqueduct at the back of the porticus is left open at the south end.

PORTICUS OF THE THERMÆ OF CARACALLA AND PRIVATE HOUSE OF THE EMPEROR HADRIAN.





SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE XVIII.



MAMERTINE PRISON.

SECTION OF THE VESTIBULE, OR "PRISON OF S. PETER."

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVIII.

MAMERTINE PRISON.

SECTIONS OF THE VESTIBULE of the great Prison of the time of the Kings, usually called, "The Prison of St. Peter."

A—B. Section through the Prison. (See the next Plate).

j. Section of the shorter subterranean Passage.

l—1. Plan of the lower chamber of "The Prison of S. Peter."

l—2. Longitudinal Section of the same chamber.

l—3. Transverse Section of the same chamber.

m—2. Longitudinal Section of the upper chamber.

y y. A natural spring of water.

w w. Man-hole through the vault of the upper chamber.

There are similar holes in the vault, for letting a man down with cords, in other chambers of the great prison, of which six have been found, each about twenty feet high, and some of those that are perfect are forty feet long and fourteen wide. The construction of the walls is in the style of the Kings, exactly similar to that of the Cloaca Maxima of the same period. This prison was built, according to Livy's history<sup>f</sup>, in A.U.C. 121, (B.C. 682); it is now always called in Rome the Mamertine Prison, from a statue of Mars, who was also called Mamertus<sup>g</sup>, that formerly stood on the opposite side of the street to the vestibule of the prison.

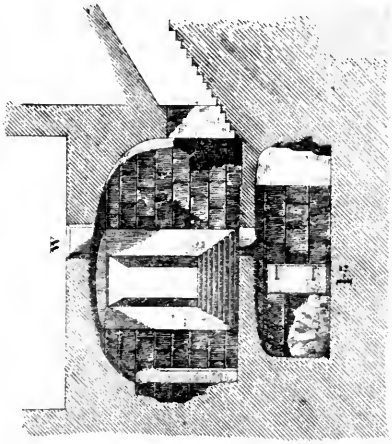
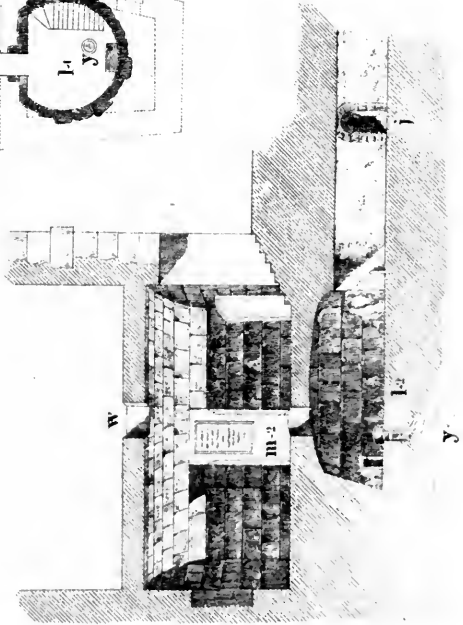
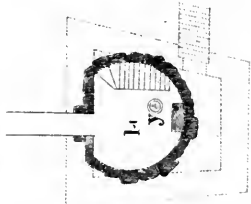
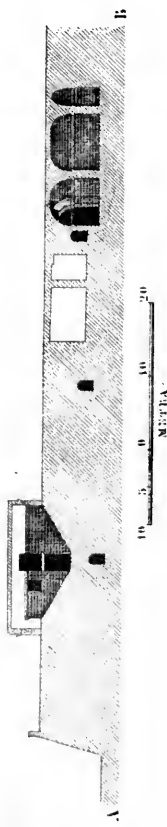
The elevation and section of the main prison and the passage have been given in Plates XIX., XX., XXI., XXII., of the Appendix. The site in connection with the Forum is shewn in this plan, with the Arch of Septimius Severus marked upon it, and the Clivus Capitolinus, with the remains of the Porta Saturni, the postern of that fortress, and the northern entrance into the Forum.

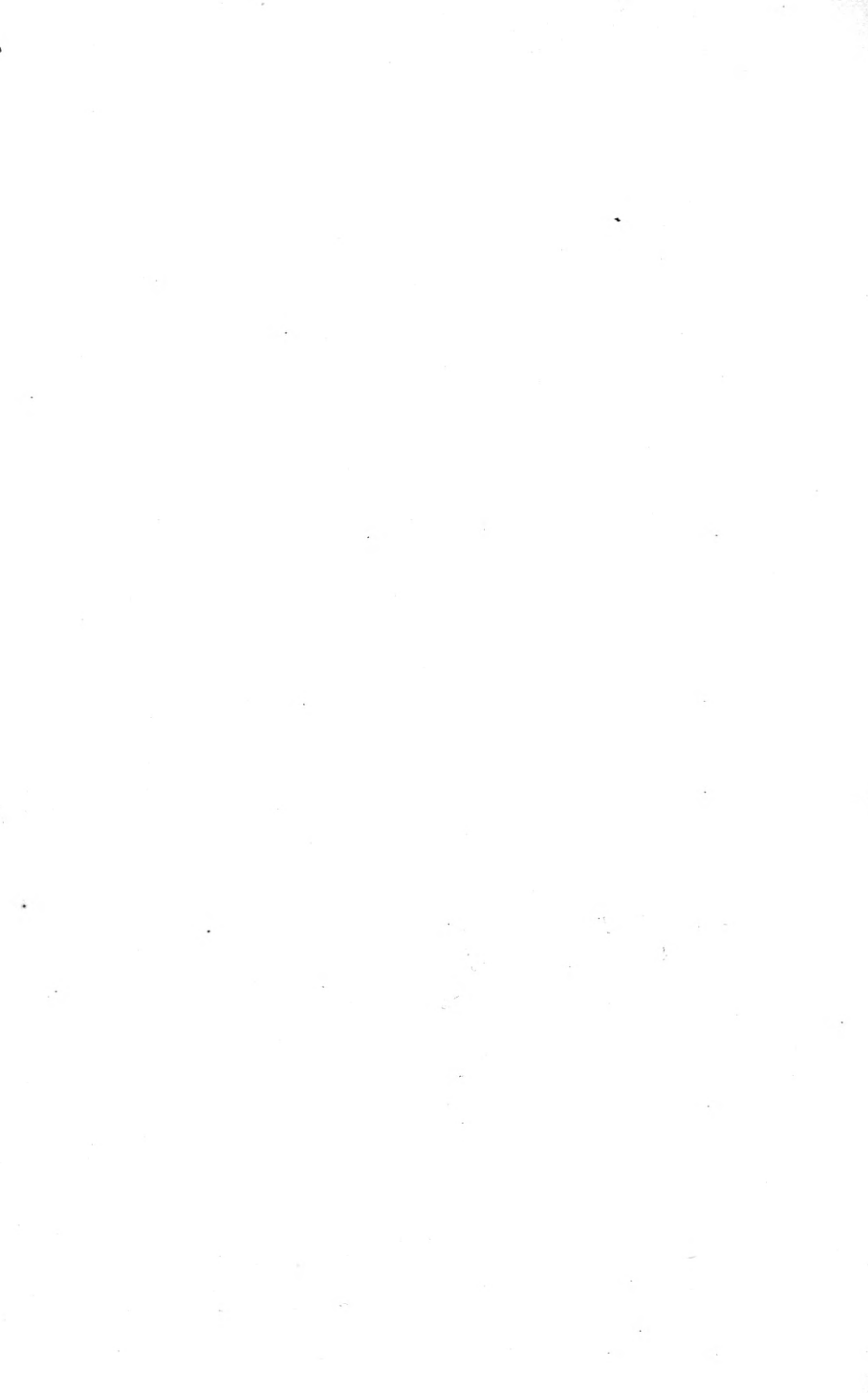
<sup>f</sup> Livii Hist., i. 33; see also the Appendix to Part I., pp. 103—112.

<sup>g</sup> Fragmenta, Dionis. Cass., xi. There is an inscription on the wall at the place

where the figure stood. The statue itself is preserved in the Capitoline Museum.

SECTIONS OF THE MAMERTINE PRISON, AND OF THE VESTIBULE CALLED THE PRISON OF S. PETER.





S U P P L E M E N T.

PLATE XIX.



MAMERTINE PRISON.

PLAN OF THE PRISON OF THE KINGS OF ROME.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIX.

PLAN OF THE PRISON OF THE KINGS OF ROME.

WITH THE VESTIBULE, OR "PRISON OF S. PETER."

A—B. Line of the section through the steps in front of the vestibule or guard-chamber, called "The Prison of S. Peter," and through the subterranean passages and three chambers of the great prison.

C—D. Line of the section through the old passages. (Plate XXII.)

E—F. " " " the five chambers (Plate XX.)

G—H. " " " under the front (Plate XIX.)  
in the Vicolo del Ghetarello (Forum of Julius Cæsar).

I—K. Line of the section through one of the five chambers.

L—M. Section through another chamber.

a. Tabularium, or Ærarium.

b. Mediæval Tower at S.E. corner of the Capitolium.

c. Temple of Saturn, with the three Columns.

d. Temple of Concord, with the Doorway and pivots of the doors.

e. Steps of the Temple of Concord.

f. Temple of Vespasian, with the eight Columns.

g. Vestige of the Porta Saturnii.

h. Pavement of the time of the Republic.

i. i. Clivus Capitolinus, with Pavement of the Empire.

j. j. j. Long subterranean Passage.

k. k. Another subterranean Passage crossing the previous one.

l. Lower chamber of "The Prison of S. Peter."

m. Upper chamber of the same.

n. n. n. Modern or mediæval Cellars.

o. o. Slope and steps of Michael Angelo.

p. p. Other steps of the same period.

q. q. Arch of Septimius Severus.

r. Site of Milliarium Aureum.

s. Remains of one of the Rostra.

t. Church of Santa Martina.

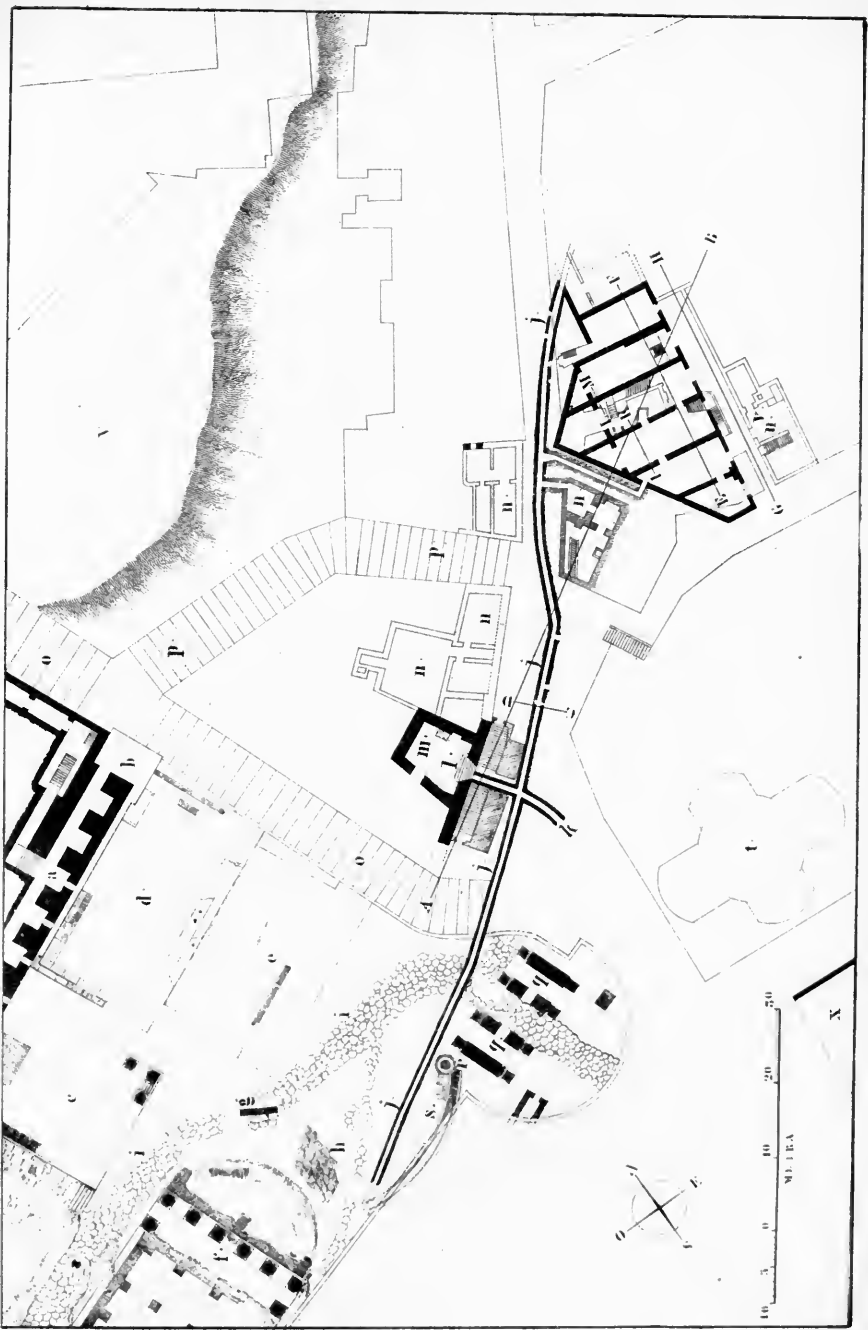
u. Modern stairs to Cellars (the Prison).

v. Modern vault over the Stairs.

x. Church of S. Adriano.

V. Capitoline Hill—Garden of Ara Cœli.

PLAN OF THE GREAT PRISON OF THE TIME OF THE KINGS, AND OF THE VESTIBULE.



## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XX.

## CIPPUS OF THE POMÆRIUM.

THIS *cippus* remains in its original place, and has not been moved; it was originally in a trench or foss across the valley, between the cliff of the Quirinal and the Tiber. This was a wide and deep foss, and formed the municipal boundary at that period. The *cippus* is now in the cellar of the house No. 18, Piazza Sforza Cesarini, near the Chiesa Nuova. This is on the line from the Quirinal Palace to the Tiber, and the Pantheon stands on the same line, more towards the east and further from the Tiber. The inscription is given in Part II. in the Appendix on the Pomærium to the Chapter on the Walls and Gates, p. 105, and the other inscription of Claudius at p. 103. The latter was found in a drain in the same line in the seventeenth century, and was built into the wall of a house near this spot, No. 146, Piazza di Santa Lucia, where it remains. The Quirinal Palace is probably on the site of the Capitolium Vetus, the *arx* of the Quirinal fortress. It must always have been a strong position, from the high cliffs on all sides of it; and it is probable that when Hadrian enlarged the *pomærium* it was the inner line only, and a foss was made to mark the line in which the *cippi* were placed. There would then be three lines of defence. The inner one was the scarped cliff of the Capitoline Hill; the second, the one in which this *cippus* is found, and the outer one, that on which the Wall of Aurelian was afterwards built, and on which a *cippus* of Augustus has been found. From the north-west corner of the palace the line runs along the Via delle Muratte and the Piazza di Pietra to the front of the Pantheon, beyond that the streets are entirely modern and very irregular.

The names of the streets or open places shewn in the plan are—

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Via de Filippini.          | 3. Via Larga.                          |
| 2. Via della Chiesa Nuova.    | 9. Via de banchi Vecchi.               |
| 3. Piazza Sforza Cesarini.    | 10. Via del Pellegrino.                |
| 4. Piazza della Chiesa Nuova. | 11. Vicolo della Chiavica de S. Lucia. |
| 5. Vicolo Sora.               | 12. Vicolo della Moretta.              |
| 6. Vicolo Calabraga.          | 13. Via di S. Lucia.                   |
| 7. Vicolo dei Cartari.        |  |





SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE XXI.



WALLS AND GATES.

MAP OF THE CAMPS OF THE GOTHs AROUND ROME IN THE TIME  
OF THE DEFENCE BY BELISARIUS.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXI.

## THE CAMPS OF THE GOTHs ROUND ROME.

I. THE first is about half-a-mile from the Sessorium, where the ambuscade took place, in part of the Amphitheatrum Castrense, where a new wall had been built by Aurelian, leaving the old outer wall as an outwork, thus forming a triangular space, which still exists; and at the narrow end of this triangle Belisarius made an opening just large enough for a man to squeeze through. This camp is on a raised platform, with a foss round it, which can be readily traced. A house now stands upon it, and there may have been a villa at that time of which the Goths took possession.

II. and III. The second and third camps are near the south-east corner of the Prætorian Camp and the Porta Tiburtina, in situations similar to the first, one on either side of the Via Tiburtina, the modern road to Tivoli. The second is very near to the great church and burial-ground of S. Lorenzo f. m., from which the cliffs of it are very distinctly seen.

IV. The fourth camp is near the Via Nomentana, on the road to the church and monastery of S. Agnes f. m. It is concealed from view by modern walls.

V. The fifth is in the grounds of the Villa Borghesi, and near the Porta Pinciana; the raised platform for the tents to stand upon, and the cliffs round it, are very visible.

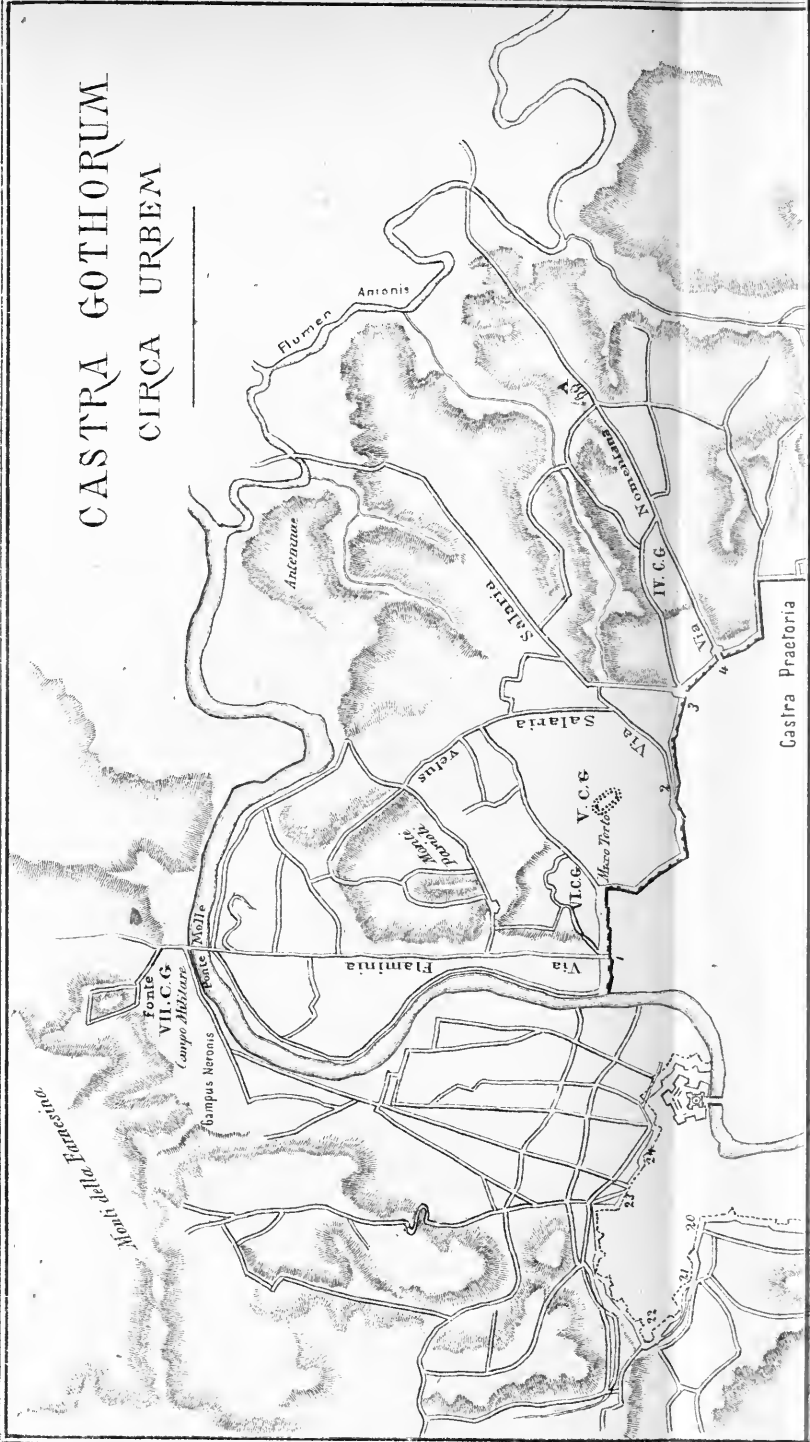
VI. The sixth camp is in the grounds of the villa of the Domitii (now of Mr. Esmeade); some of the cliffs on which it stood are within a stone's throw of the Porta Flaminia, now del Popolo.

VII. The seventh is on the bank of the Tiber, close to the bridge called Pons Milvius (now Ponte Molle), and is surrounded by a bank of earth about ten feet high, which has had a foss or trench under it, now made into roads which enclose it on all sides. The plan is not regular, but follows the nature of the ground. It is just at the foot of Monte Mario.

VIII. The eighth camp is believed to have been near the Torre Fiscale and Roma Vecchia (a farm-house so called). This is three miles from Rome, between the roads to Albano and to Frascati, and the railway to the latter passes close to it.

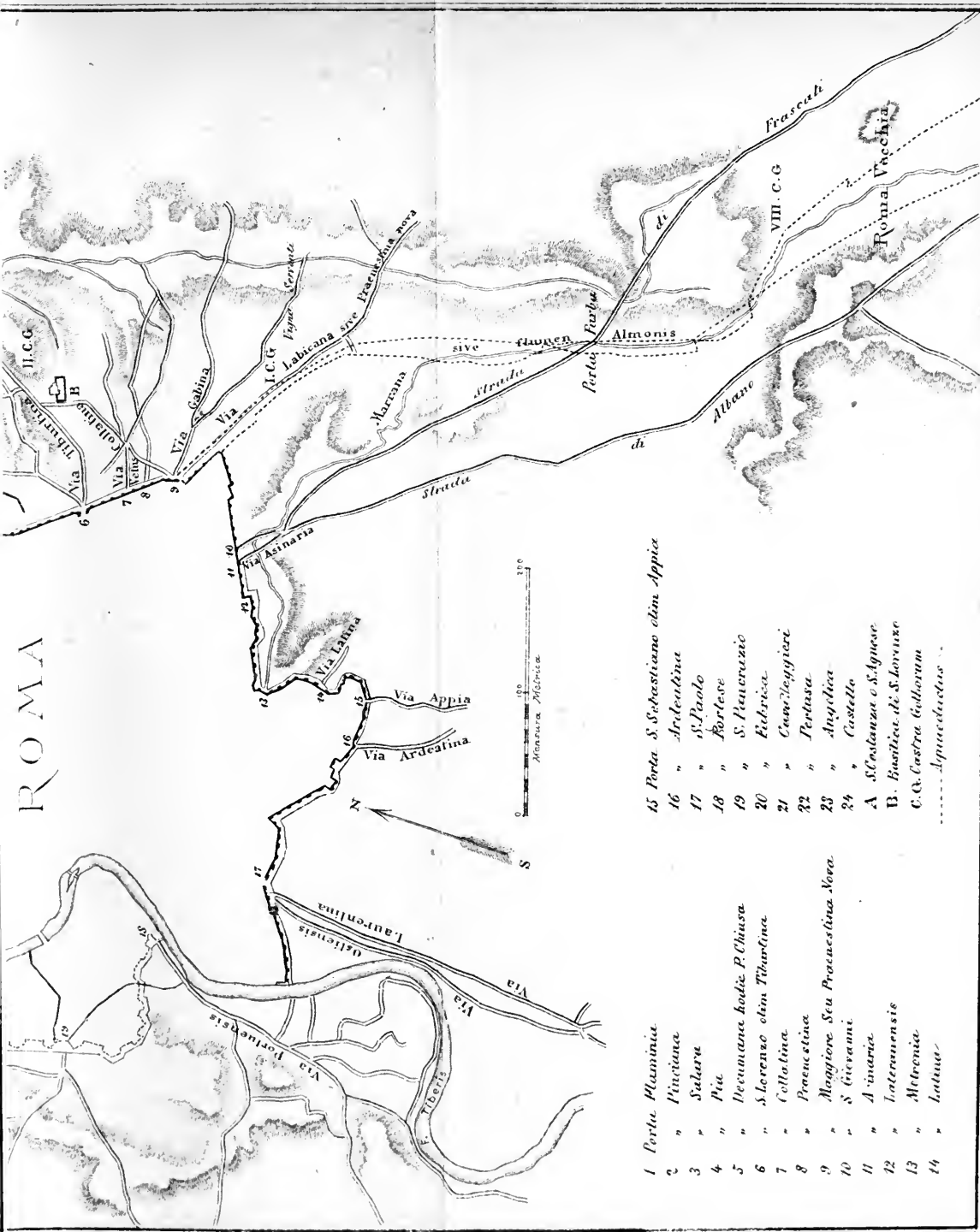


# CASTRÀ GOTHORUM CIRCA URBEM



Castra Praetoria

# ROMA



- |    |                                 |    |                                |
|----|---------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 1  | Porta Minervia                  | 15 | Porta S. Sebastiano olim Appia |
| 2  | " Vinciana                      | 16 | " Ardeatina                    |
| 3  | " Salara                        | 17 | " S. Paolo                     |
| 4  | " Pia                           | 18 | " Portese                      |
| 5  | " Decumana hodie P. Chiesa      | 19 | " S. Pancrazio                 |
| 6  | " S. Lorenzo olim Thurdina      | 20 | " Etrusca                      |
| 7  | " Collatina                     | 21 | " Carthaginiensis              |
| 8  | " Praenestina                   | 22 | " Portus                       |
| 9  | " Maggiore Seu Praenestina Nova | 23 | " Angelica                     |
| 10 | " S. Giovanni                   | 24 | " Castello                     |
| 11 | " Anagnina                      | A  | S. Stefano o S. Agnese         |
| 12 | " Lateranensis                  | B  | Basilica di S. Lorenzo         |
| 13 | " Albano                        | C  | Castra Gallorum                |
| 14 | " Latina                        |    | ----- Aqueductus               |



SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE XXII.

TO CHAPTER OR PART III.

CONSTRUCTION.



WALLS OF THE KINGS—DETAILS.

## CONSTRUCTION.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXII.

#### WALLS OF THE KINGS—DETAILS.

##### I. ROMA QUADRATA.

THIS wall is of earlier character than any other in Rome; the rude construction, and the wide vertical joints between the stones, mark a very early period, and it is usually called the Wall of Romulus. The material is the tufa of the Palatine Hill itself, probably cut out of the foss across the hill, which forms the south-west boundary of the original oblong citadel of Rome. It will be observed that the measurement of each stone is given, and the width of the joints is also measured. In the upper row the ends of the stones are shewn, in the lower one the sides; they agree with the account of Dionysius, that "each stone is a load for a cart."

##### 2. TEMPLE OF JUPITER FERETRIUS.

The remains of this temple were excavated in 1873, and stand near the top of the steps of Cacus. According to Livy, this temple was built in the year four of Rome, and the construction is exactly the same as that of the walls of the fortifications. There is no other temple in Rome of the same early character.

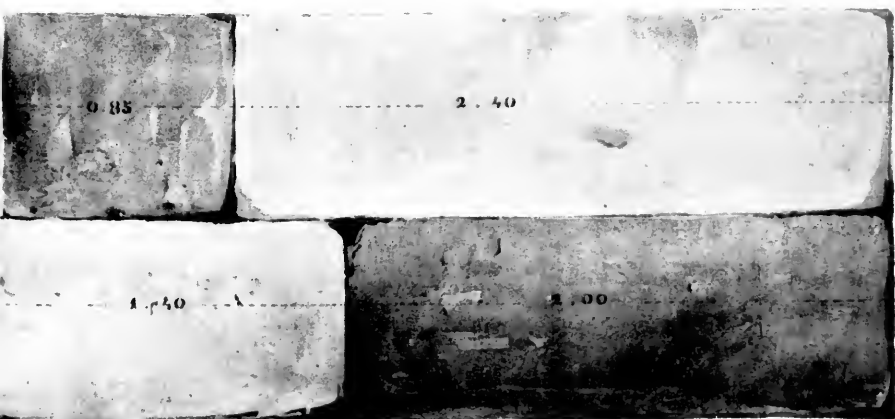
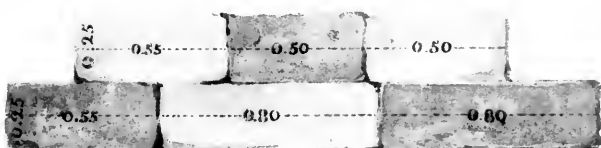
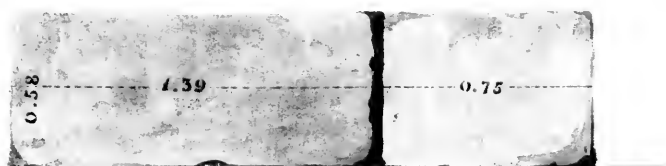
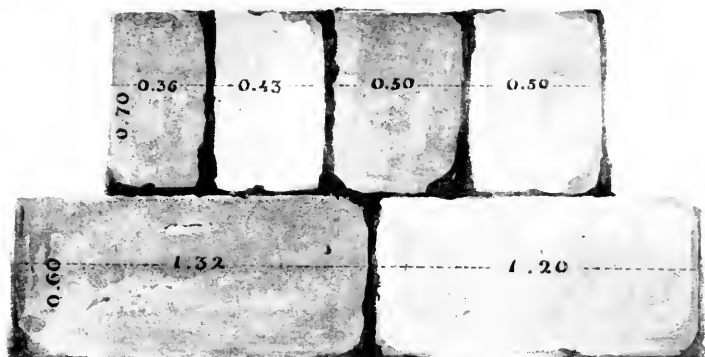
##### 3. IN THE HORN-WORK AT THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE CITY.

On this site the House and Gardens of Sallust were afterwards made. The construction is different from any other of the walls of the time of the Kings, but it is very rude and early, and the difference arises from the different building-material. This is also a kind of tufa, but not of the same quality, or of the same colour, as that of the other hills of Rome. It is found upon the spot. The horn-work consists of a ridge of tufa, forming a sort of natural wall, with a road on the top of it, as in the Etruscan city of Orte. An arcade of the time of the early Emperors is built up against the north side of it, and perhaps was on both sides; but on the southern side it has been destroyed, or used to form a sloping bank for cultivation.

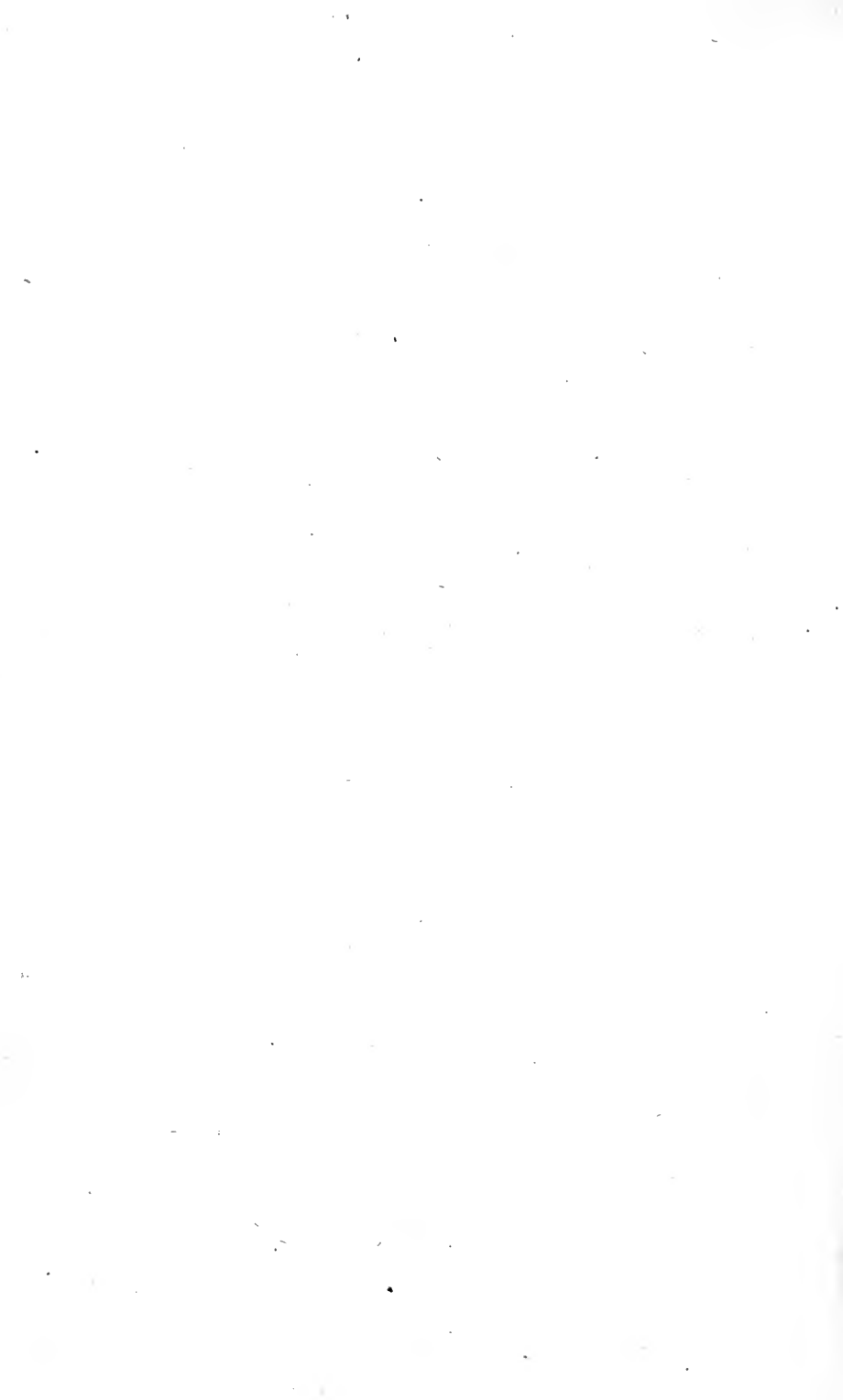
##### 4. SERVIUS TULLIUS.

Part of the wall near the railway station; the stones of this are larger than any others in Rome. These are believed to have been brought from the old quarries on the bank of the river Anio, now called the Caves of Cervaro.

# WALLS OF THE KINGS - DETAILS



1 ROMA QUADRATA    2 TEMPLE OF JUPITER FERETRIUS  
3 HORN-WORK IN GARDEN OF SALLUST    4 SERVIUS TULLIUS



S U P P L E M E N T.

PLATE XXIII.



MACHINE FOR RAISING STONES.

ANCIENT ROMAN MACHINE FOR RAISING STONES<sup>v</sup>.

1. THIS ingenious machine, for raising heavy stones to the top of a high building, is carved upon a tomb of the first century, of the family of the Aterii. It was found at the place called Cento Celle, about three miles from Rome, on the Via Labicana, where remains of a great cemetery of the first century have been found, and where also, there is reason to believe, there was an Imperial villa. It represents a small temple(?) or tomb(?), with a portico in front, and busts and small figures on the side. At the end of this is a machine, evidently on an exaggerated scale, to shew it more distinctly. It will be seen that it is a kind of crane, with steps up the sides of it forming a ladder, and two men at the top placing a large stone on the roof of the building. At the foot of the crane, which stands erect, is a tread-wheel (or tread-mill as it is commonly called), with four men standing in it, and raising the stone by their weight as they step up: two other men are on the top of the ladder, apparently employed in placing the great stones upon the wall. Cords for keeping the crane steady are also seen on both sides. Other buildings on a small scale are seen indistinctly in front of the principal building.

2. Other buildings from the same tomb, which seems to have been that of an architect of the time of Hadrian. The first of these buildings, beginning from the left hand, is a triumphal arch, with the inscription—

ARCUS AD ISIS.

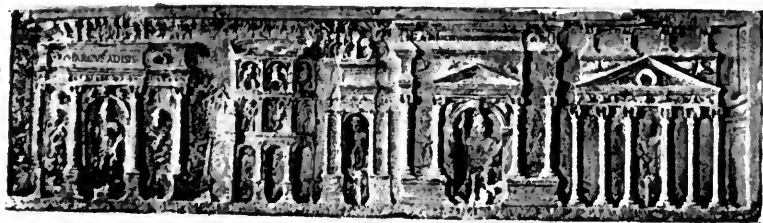
The next is part of the Colosseum, looked down upon from a higher level, between two other buildings, and represented as on the coin of Vespasian, with figures in the arches of the great arcades, and of two storeys only; the upper storey, built upon the top of the great arcades, was at first of wood only, to make a great gallery for the *plebs*, and seems to have been an after-thought, not part of the original design. The next building appears to be the side of a triumphal arch, with a colossal figure under it, the head of which nearly touches the top of the arch, and a *quadrige* on the top of it. The next building seems to be the front of the same arch on a larger scale, with the same figure under it, and the inscription on the entablature—

ARCUS IN SACRA VIA SVMMA.

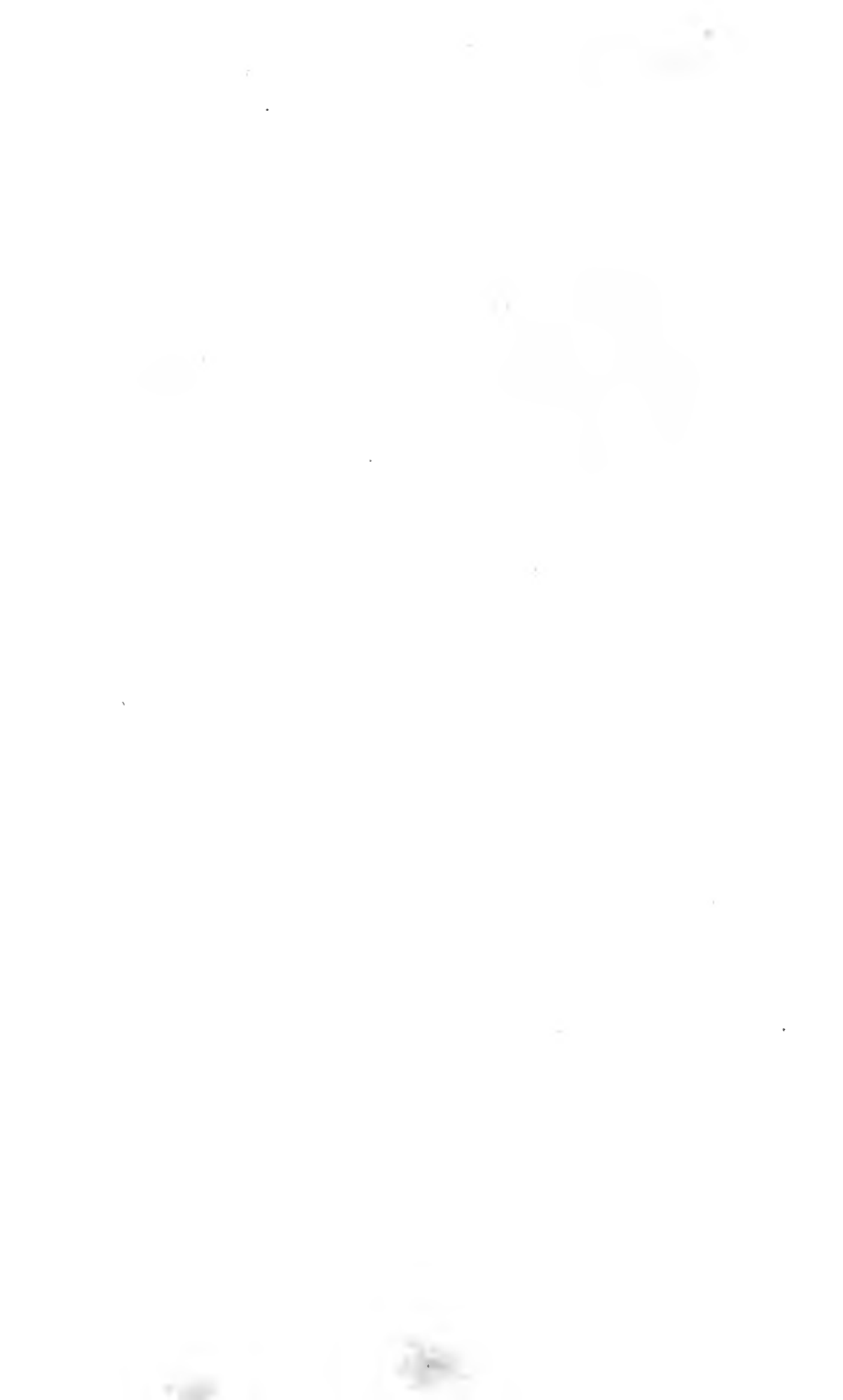
There is no reason to believe that this arch was ever erected; it was probably a design for the Arch of Titus on that site. The last building to the right is a hexastyle temple, that is, a temple with six columns in the portico; an opening is left in the centre, with a figure in it, as is usual in the representation of a temple on coins or medals.

<sup>v</sup> See Part III., Construction, p. 91; and Hist. Photos., No. 1500.

CONSTRUCTION-MACHINE FOR RAISING STONES.



BUILDINGS FROM A TOMB OF THE ATERII CENT. I



S U P P L E M E N T.

PLATE XXIV.



BRICK-STAMPS.



# HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

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## CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—PART IV.

---

### The Forum Romanum in 1872.

4to. 2959

Near the north end, shewing the column of Phocas in front of the Arch of Septimius Severus, and the fragments of the marble wall of the Comitium in front of the Church of S. Hadrian and S. Luke.

### Sculpture—One side of one of the Marble Walls of the Comitium.

8vo. 2960

Shewing the Magistrate(?) or the Emperor(?) seated on his curule chair surrounded by the officers of the court, and the procession of voters coming up to vote, according to one interpretation; in the back-ground the entablature and cornice and panelling of a basilica, or market-hall, is represented. This is believed to be a view of the Forum Romanum itself at that period. It is of the time of Hadrian, and the figure seated on a throne is probably that Emperor.

### Sculpture—One side of the second Wall of the Comitium, in fragments, as it was found, before it was put together.

8vo. 2961

A procession of persons carrying books or tablets is distinctly visible, they are supposed to represent the books of the taxes which Hadrian had cancelled, and they are bringing them up to be burnt; the sculpture thus representing an historical event of importance. In the background are seen the porticoes of two temples, with an arch between them, which there is reason to believe is also a view of the Forum. It is evident that the sculptures on these two marble walls of the Comitium must be considered as a continuation of the same subject, and this most probably is the great donation to the Roman people by the Emperor Hadrian.

In this view the original stone wall of foundation, of an earlier period, is seen under the marble wall.

### Sculpture—Other fragments of the Marble Wall of the Comitium, as found.

8vo. 2962

This view shews the same wall as 2961 in perspective, and on the back of the other wall the three animals prepared for sacrifice—the Bull, the Ram, and the Boar, decorated with garlands of flowers. The Comitium is mentioned by Varro as a law court (*de Ling. Lat.*, v. 154), and he says that the Græcostasis was near to it, and that above this (that is, on a higher level) were the Senaculum, the Temple of Concord, and the Basilica Opimia. The discovery of the Comitium on a low level, therefore, fixes the sites of the other buildings. Livy says that the Comitium was covered over at the time that Hannibal was in Italy, but the roof was probably of wood, or perhaps an awning only (*Livii Hist.*, lib. xxvii. c. 36).

### Fountain in the Piazza Tartaruga, near the Ghetto. 4to. 2963

The design is by Giacomo Della Porta, incorrectly attributed to Raphael. The figures by Taddeo Landini. The water flows from the mouths of toads standing on the margin of a circular basin; it is popularly called the toad fountain.

### Primitive Fortifications—Sections of the Cælian Hill. 4to. 2964

- Excavations, 1872—Sculpture—Small Statue representing the young Hercules, found in the Campo Verano in the spring of 1872. 8vo. 2965
- Excavations, 1872—Sculpture—Statue representing Tellus, or the Earth, seated, found in the spring of 1872 in the Campo Verano. 8vo. 2966
- Excavations, 1873—Architectural Details—Gigantic Cornice, found at the Maccao, near the Prætorian Camp, in 1873. 4to. 2967
- Excavations, 1873—Remains of a House of the time of the Antonines, shewing the Fountain or Cistern, on the ground-floor. 4to. 2968  
Found in 1873, against the cliff of the Esquiline, at the point where the Via Nazionale touches the Via de Serpenti.
- Excavations, 1873—Remains of a House of the time of the Antonines—View shewing the Construction, on the upper floor. 4to. 2969
- Excavations, 1873—Mosaic Pavement of a House of the time of the Antonines. 4to. 2970
- Excavations—Architectural Details—Base of a large Column of the fourth century, time of the Emperor Constantius. 8vo. 2971  
Found in the Forum Romanum, and now placed at the entrance to the Palaces of the Cæsars, with sculptures representing the three animals for sacrifice, the same as on the wall of the Comitium.
- Palatine—Palaces of the Cæsars—Part of the Palace of the time of Trajan. 4to. 2972  
With square brick piers added in the time of Hadrian, to carry a lofty vault over the paved road that descends near the north-east angle of the Palatine Hill, called the Via Triumphalis. (This Palace is miscalled that of Tiberius.)
- Palatine—Palaces of the Cæsars—Wall of a Chamber of the time of Hadrian, adjoining the paved road called the Via Triumphalis, at the north-east angle. 4to. 2973  
This adjoins the paved road, and corresponds exactly with a similar wall in the Villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli.
- Palatine—Part of the Palace of Tiberius against the west cliff, near the middle of the Palatine Hill. 4to. 2974
- Palatine—Details of the Palace of Tiberius. 4to. 2975  
These details correspond exactly with the sleeping-places of the guards inside the north wall of the Prætorian Camp, built in the time of Tiberius.
- Excavations, 1872—Architectural Details—Fragments of Cornices and Bases of the second century, found in the Palazzo Fiano, and now in the courtyard of the same palace. 4to. 2976

- Excavations, 1872—Architectural Details—Fragments of Cornices, with elegant foliage of the second century, found in the Palazzo Fiano, and now in the courtyard of the same palace. 4to. 2977
- Excavations, 1872 — Architectural Details — Fragment of Sculpture on a Base, found in the Palazzo Fiano, and now in the courtyard of the same palace. 8vo. 2978
- Excavations, 1872—Architectural Details—Base of a Pilaster, with foliage of the second century, found in the Palazzo Fiano, and now in the courtyard of the same palace. 8vo. 2979
- Sarcophagus of the second century, with figures of actors and masks, now in the garden of the Villa Celimontana, formerly called Villa Mattei. 8vo. 2980
- It was found in this garden on the site of one of the Cohortes of the Vigili, or barracks of the firemen and night police of the Empire.
- Excavations, 1872—Fresco Painting in a subterranean chamber of the private house of Trajan, on the Aventine. 4to. 2981
- Tombs—Fresco Painting of a female figure holding a crown, the Genius of Death(?), in the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, b.c. 30(?), outside the Porta S. Paolo. *Taken with magnesian light.* 8vo. 2982
- Tombs—Fresco Painting of the Genius of Death holding a crown, in the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, b.c. 30(?), outside the Porta S. Paolo. *Taken with magnesian light.* 8vo. 2983
- Crypt of S. Peter in the Vatican (34)—A fine picture of the fourteenth century, representing the Madonna and Child with two Angels. *Taken with magnesian light.* 4to. 2984
- Crypt of S. Peter (8)—A fine Door-post of Marble, used in the Chapel of John VII., A.D. 706, with animals, birds, and foliage. *Taken with magnesian light.* 8vo. 2985
- Crypt of S. Peter (8)—A fine Door-post of Marble, used in the Chapel of John VII., A.D. 706, with birds, foliage, and figures. *Taken with magnesian light.* 8vo. 2986
- Crypt of S. Peter (8)—A fine Door-post used in the Chapel of John VII., A.D. 706, with birds, foliage, and figures. *Taken with magnesian light.* 8vo. 2987
- Crypt of S. Peter—Fresco Painting of the old Basilica of S. Peter, before it was destroyed in 1570 under Paul V. *Taken with magnesian light.* 8vo. 2988

Crypt of S. Peter (67)—Ciborium of the Holy Lance (time of Innocent VIII., A.D. 1490), two Angels adoring the Holy Relic. *Taken with magnesian light.* 8vo. 2989

Crypt of S. Peter (22)—Sculpture from the Tomb of Cardinal Berardus Herulus, of Narni, A.D. 1479. *Taken with magnesian light.* 8vo. 2990

It represents the Almighty in the act of blessing, holding a book, and surrounded by Angels with eight wings.

Crypt of S. Peter (53)—Sculpture in white marble representing S. John the Evangelist. *Taken with magnesian light.* 8vo. 2991

This sculpture was ordered by Innocent VIII., A.D. 1490, to decorate the Ciborium of the Holy Lance, with the other three Evangelists.

Crypt of S. Peter (156)—Antique Sarcophagus of red granite used for the body of Pope Hadrian IV., A.D. 1159, the only English Pope (Breakspear). *Taken with magnesian light.* 4to. 2992

Crypt of S. Peter (37)—A Bas-relief made at the end of the sixteenth century, under Pope Sixtus V. *Taken with magnesian light.* 4to. 2993

This splendid bas-relief was made to decorate the front of the Altar of the Pope. It represents the Judgment of the Apostles by Nero.

Crypt of S. Peter (18)—Cross of white marble, formerly on the gable of the front of the old Basilica. *Taken with magnesian light.* 8vo. 2994

Crypt of S. Peter (16)—The celebrated Statue of S. Peter, with decoration of Cosmati-work, formerly under the portico of the old Basilica. *Taken with magnesian light.* 4to. 2995

The Apostle is represented seated, holding the keys. The figure, which recalls the statues of the Consuls, is antique; the head is of the sixteenth century, and the hands are modern.

Crypt of S. Peter (221)—Bas-relief from the Ciborium of Pius II., A.D. 1460. Two angels holding the head of S. Andrew. *Taken with magnesian light.* 4to. 2996

Crypt of S. Peter (231)—The celebrated Sarcophagus of Junius Bassus, prefect of Rome, five times Consul, deceased A.D. 359. *Taken with magnesian light.* 4to. 2997

The subjects represented in the upper part are :—

1. The Sacrifice of Abraham.
2. The Capture of S. Peter.
3. Christ seated between Peter and Paul.
4. The Capture of Christ.
5. Pilate washing his hands.

In the lower part are :—

1. Job on his mat, insulted by his Wife and his Friends.
2. Temptation of Adam and Eve.
3. Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem.
4. Daniel in the lions' den.
5. Capture of S. Paul.

- Construction—Brickwork of the Pantheon, B.C. 26. 8vo. 2998
- Construction—Brickwork of the Palace of Caligula, A.D. 40. 8vo. 2999
- Construction—Brickwork of the Arches of Nero on the Coelian, near S. Stefano Rotondo, A.D. 60. *The best period of construction.* 8vo. 3000
- Construction of the upper part of the Prætorian Camp, Tiberius, A.D. 20. 8vo. 3001
- Construction—Brickwork at the Prætorian Camp, Tiberius, A.D. 20. 8vo. 3002
- Obelisk in the Garden of the Villa Celimontana (Mattei). 8vo. 3003
- Excavations, 1873—Agger of Servius Tullius—View of part of the “Mons Justitiæ,” destroyed near the Railway Station in 1873, with remains of houses built upon it, and into it. 4to. 3004
- Excavations, 1873—Agger of Servius Tullius, shewing a portion of his wall between the Railway Station and S. Maria Maggiore. 4to. 3005
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- Castle of S. Angelo—Fresco Painting by Siciolante, A.D. 1504, representing Alexander the Great with the Jewish high-priest. 8vo. 3012
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- Castle of S. Angelo—Fresco Paintings by Pierino del Vago,  
A.D. 1540; Mythological subjects. 4to. 3023
- Castle of S. Angelo—Fresco Paintings by Pierino del Vago,  
A.D. 1540; Mythological subjects. 4to. 3024
- Castle of S. Angelo—Fresco Paintings by Pierino del Vago,  
A.D. 1540; Mythological subjects. 4to. 3025
- Church of S. Paul f. m.—View of the Interior, and the  
Mosaic over the Arch of Triumph. 4to. 3026
- Out of Rome—Mausoleum of the time of Hadrian, called  
the "Torrone," two miles from Frascati, with part of  
a Castle of the Savelli of the fifteenth century. 4to. 3027
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of the fifteenth century. 4to. 3028
- Aqueducts—Source of the Aqua Tepula, the arch made  
B.C. 126, on the hill of Marino, under Grotta Ferrata. 4to. 3029
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- Albano—Remains of the Roman Amphitheatre. 4to. 3031

- Albano—Original Viaduct of the Via Appia, near Ariccia,  
B.C. 312. 4to. 3032
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a Roman Consul cut upon it. 4to. 3033
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(under the Monastery of Palazzuola, behind a wall). 4to. 3034
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cliffs at the upper end of Alba Longa. 4to. 3035
- Alba Longa—Rocca di Papa.—View of one side of it. Part  
of the town of Alba Longa. 4to. 3036
- Civita Lavinia (Lanuvium)—Part of the wall of the Citadel  
of the time of the Empire, with a distant view of the  
scarped cliffs and earthworks of the older City. 4to. 3037
- Civita Lavinia (Lanuvium)—View of a Castellum Aquæ  
of the time of Sylla. 4to. 3038
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of the first century, discovered in 1872. 4to. 3048

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- Aqueducts—Claudia and Anio Novus, A.D. 50.—Reservoir of Nero over the Arch of Dolabella on the Cœlian. 4to. 3052
- Temple of Fortuna Virilis, B.C. 90, and A.D. 10, from the north-west—The columns of the Portico walled up with a Medieval wall, to make the Church of S. Maria Ægyptiaca. 4to. 3053
- Church of S. Thomas in formis on the Cœlian, as rebuilt in the twelfth century. 4to. 3054
- Walls of Rome—Prætorian Camp, north-east corner, part of the original brickwork of the time of Tiberius, A.D. 20. 4to. 3055
- Excavations, 1872—Villa Celimontana (Mattei)—Shewing a Brick Arch of the second century in the cliff under the house, apparently the entrance to a subterranean passage. 4to. 3056
- Thermæ of Trajan—Fresco Painting found in excavations in 1872 near the Church of SS. Martin and Silvester. A dancing figure. 8vo. 3057
- Thermæ of Trajan—Fresco Painting of a dancer found in excavations in 1872 near the Church of SS. Martin and Silvester. 8vo. 3058
- Thermæ of Trajan—Fresco Painting found in excavations in 1872 near the Church of SS. Martin and Silvester. 8vo. 3059
- It is of the time of Trajan, and represents the rape of Europa.
- Church of S. Pudentiana—Doorway as restored in 1872. 4to. 3060
- The columns and the shallow sculpture of the heads are ancient, representing the family of Pudens.
- Church of S. Pudentiana—Sculpture, in the Gaetani Chapel, behind the altar. 4to. 3061
- The offering of the Magi in fine alto-relievo, c. A.D. 1600.

- Church of S. Pudentiana—Mosaic Picture of the sixteenth century, in the Gaetani Chapel. 8vo. 3062  
The sisters Pudentiana and Prassede collecting the blood of the Martyrs with sponges, *c.* A.D. 1600.
- Church of S. Paul alle tre Fontane—View of the Exterior of the Transept, A.D. 800, and East End, *c.* A.D. 1150. 4to. 3063
- Mosaics in the Church of S. Maria Scala Cœli, at S. Paul alle tre Fontane, sixteenth century, representing the Ascension of the Virgin above, with four Saints below. 4to. 3064
- Mosaic Pavement from Ostia, *c.* A.D. 250, representing the four Seasons, now in the Church of S. Paul alle tre Fontane. 8vo. 3065
- Lucca—Portion of the Roman Amphitheatre. Cent. II. 4to. 3066
- Lucca—Front of the Duomo, A.D. 1204, Pisan style, with the small arcades and detached colonettes. 4to. 3067
- Lucca—Bas-relief with Inscription, under the Portico of the Duomo. Cent. XII. Representing the legend of S. Martin, with allegorical figures of six of the months under arches in panels. 4to. 3068
- Lucca—Bas-relief with Inscription, over the principal Door of the Duomo. Cent. XII. 4to. 3069  
It represents S. Maria and the twelve Apostles, with their names under each, in sculpture of the thirteenth century. In the tympanum above is the ascension of Christ in an aureole, supported by two angels.
- Lucca—Base of the Campanile, with part of the Apse of the Church of S. Frediano, A.D. 1151. 4to. 3070  
This portion shews three periods of construction, Centuries XI., XII., and XIII.
- Lucca—Church of S. Frediano. View of the Apse and Campanile. Cent. XII., built of old materials. 4to. 3071
- Lucca—Church of S. Frediano. View of the Façade with Mosaics. Cent. XII.,—XIII. 4to. 3072
- Lucca—Church of S. Christopher. Principal Door, with fine mouldings and capitals. Cent. XII. 4to. 3073
- Lucca—Church of S. Julia. Cent. XII. View of the Façade. 4to. 3074
- Lucca—Church of S. John. Principal Door, with fine Sculpture. Cent. XII. 4to. 3075

Lucca—Church of S. Michael. View of the left Side, with double Arcade and Tower, A.D. 1188. 4to. 3076

Lucca—Church of S. Giusto. Cent. XII. Front view. 4to. 3077

Lucca—View of a part of the Palazzo Guinigi, with remains of a large brick Tower, A.D. 1380—1413, in the Via di S. Andrea. 4to. 3078

Lucca—Chapel of the Madonua della Rosa, A.D. 1280—1304 (?). Side view. 4to. 3079

Lucca—Church called the “Oratory,” curious Bas-relief over the Door. 4to. 3080

This is a very curious and early piece of sculpture of about the middle of the twelfth century, apparently representing the legend of S. John Baptist. In the centre is the saint in the cauldron of boiling oil; on either side is a small temple, with a domical vault, and shafts having twisted fluting round them. It may probably be the work of the same sculptor as the celebrated font in S. Frediano, who has there inscribed his name and date, Robertus, 1151.

Pisa—General View of the Baptistery, A.D. 1153, and 1278—1350 (?), and Front of the Cathedral, thirteenth cent. 4to. 3081

Pisa—Construction of the left side of the Duomo, shewing the junction of two periods, A.D. 1067—1118. 4to. 3082

Pisa—Inscriptions on the right angle of the Duomo. 4to. 3083

Pisa—Inscription on a Tomb now in front of the Duomo. 4to. 3084

Pisa—Church of S. Paul. View of the Side and Transept. 4to. 3085

This view shews three periods of construction, and the cupola over the central space. This church served for a model of the cathedral, and is a few years earlier in each part. It has been raised higher, and lengthened in all directions.

Pisa—Church of S. Paul (Duomo Vecchio). View shewing the construction, and the junction of three periods, A.D. 1156, 1230 (?), and 1300 (?). 4to. 3086

Pisa—Medieval Tower of the Fortifications near the Church of S. Paul, part of the Wall of the City with fine bold machicolations. Svo. 3087

Pisa—Leaning Tower, A.D. 1174—1350, and Cathedral. The Pisan style of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. 4to. 3088

This view shews the southern transept, and east end of nave, with the junctions in the construction, when the building was carried to a much greater height, and lengthened one-half at the west end in the thirteenth century; also the cupola of the fourteenth over the central space. The leaning tower is on the right hand, and an apse at the end of the transept. There are three distinct periods visible in the construction.

Florence—Church of S. Maria Novella. View from the south. 4to. 3089

*For the First Series, see Photographs 1476, 2712, 2713,  
2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720.*

*Second Series of (25) Photographs from the Illuminations and  
Initial Letters of the Bible given to the Basilica of S. Paul,  
by CHARLES THE BALD, A.D. 850, (now in the monastery of  
S. Calixtus), Rome.*

Initial Letter F and the commencement of the Preface to the  
entire Bible, by St. Jerome, "FRATER AMBROSIIUS." 3090

Title-page of the Book of Genesis, "INCIPIT LIBER BRESIT,  
ID EST GENESEOS." 3091

Commencement of the Book of Exodus, "HAEC SUNT  
NOMINA." 3092

Illumination at the commencement of the Book of Leviticus.  
Moses placing the Ark within the Tent or Tabernacle,  
guarded by Cherubim, below which is the seven-branched  
Candlestick, with Moses offering up a burnt sacrifice be-  
fore the children of Israel. 3093

Commencement of the Book of Leviticus, "VOCAVIT AUTEM  
MOYSEN ET LOCUTUS EST." 3094

Commencement of the Book of Numbers, "LOCUTUS QUE  
DN̄S AD MOYSEN IN DESERTO SINAI IN TABERNACULO  
FOEDERIS." 3095

Illumination at commencement of the Book of Deuter-  
onomy. Moses receiving the Tables of the Law from the  
hand of God on Mount Sinai, and describing the same to  
the children of Israel. 3096

Commencement of the Book of Deuteronomy, "HAEC SUNT  
VERBA QUAE LOCUTUS EST MOYSES AD OM̄NE ISRAHĒL TRANS  
JORDANEN." 3097

Illuminated Page at the beginning of the Book of Joshua.  
Moses marshalling the Israelites to pass over Jordan, over  
which the Ark has already been borne; the twelve stones  
borne on men's shoulders, and the destruction of the walls  
of Jericho. 3098

Commencement of the Book of Joshua, "ET FACTU EST POST  
MORTĒ MOYSI SERVI DN̄I"—"Now after the death of Moses,  
the servant of the Lord, it came to pass." 3099

- Illuminated Page at the commencement of the third (first) Book of Kings. Solomon anointed by Zadok and Nathan. The wisdom of Solomon, seated on his throne giving judgment between the two women. 3100
- Commencement of the third (first) Book of Kings, "**ET REX DAVID SENUERAT**"—"Now king David was old and stricken in years." 3101
- Illumination at the beginning of the second Book of Samuel (or second Book of Kings). David tearing his clothes on hearing of the death of Saul, and slaughter of the messenger, who accused himself of Saul's death. 3102
- Commencement of the fourth (second) Book of Kings, "**PRÆVARICATUS EST AUT MOAB IN ISRAHEL POST QUÀ MORTUUS EST ACAB CECIDITQ. OHOZIAS PER CANCELLOS CAENACULI QUOD HABEBAT**"—"Then Moab rebelled against Israel after the death of Ahab, and Ahaziah fell down through a lattice in his upper chamber." 3103
- Illumination at the commencement of the Apocryphal Book of Judith. The story of Judith and Holofernes, in three compartments. Judith attended by her maid leaving Bethulia; brought before Holofernes; and cutting off his head. 3104
- Commencement of the Psalter, "**BEATUS VIR QUI NON ABIIT IN CONSILIO IMPIORUM**"—"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly." 3105
- Commencement of the Book of the Prophecies of Jeremiah, "**VERBA HIEREMIAE FILII HILCHIAE DE SACERDOTIBUS**"—"The words of Jeremiah, the son of Hilkiah, of the priests." 3106
- Commencement of the Book of Daniel, "**ANNO TERTIO REGNI IOACHIM REGIS IUDAE**"—"In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah." 3107
- Illumination at the beginning of the Gospel of S. Matthew. The Evangelist writing, his symbolical angel in the upper angle of the drawing. On a large rainbow-like scroll is inscribed: "**✠ MATTHEUS AGENS HOMINEM GENERALITER IMPLET**"—"Matthew, for the most part, fills up the story of the Actions (of Christ) as a Man." 3108

Illumination at the beginning of the Gospel of S. Mark.  
The Evangelist seated writing, with his symbolical Lion in the clouds; on a similar scroll, dividing the design into two parts, is inscribed: "MARCUS UT ALTA FREMIT VOX PER DESERTA LEONIS"—"Mark raises his voice aloud, like a lion in the wilderness." (ch. i. ver. 3.) 3109

Illumination at the beginning of the Gospel of S. Luke, who, with his symbolical Bull, is represented writing on a long roll from a book on a stand before him. The scroll is inscribed: "JURA SACERDOTIS LUCAS TENET ORA JUVENCI"—"Luke holds the laws of the priests in the mouth of a bullock," in allusion to the priestly office of Christ set forth in his Gospel. 3110

Commencement of the Gospel of S. Luke, "**Qm** QUIDEM MULTI CONATI SUNT"—"Forasmuch as many have taken in hand (or have endeavoured)." 3111

Illumination at the commencement of the Gospel of S. John. The Evangelist seated, about to write in a book at the dictation of his symbolical eagle, also holding an open book in the clouds. The long rainbow-like scroll is inscribed: "MORE VOLANS AQUILE VERBO PETIT ASTRA IOHANNES"—"In the manner of a flying eagle, John seeks the stars for THE WORD," in allusion to the doctrinal character of his Gospel. 3112

Commencement of the Gospel of S. John, "IN PRINCIPIO ERAT VERBĀ"—"In the beginning was THE WORD." 3113

Illumination at the beginning of the Acts of the Apostles. Above is the Ascension of Christ, ASCENDIT XPS IN ALTUM—"Christ ascendeth on high." Below is the Gift of Tongues. The Twelve Apostles seated in a circle, within a walled and battlemented enclosure, each with a flame of fire on his head; the Virgin in the centre, with only a plain nimbus round her head. 3114

Porticus of the Thermæ of the Antonines and of Caracalla, began by that Emperor and finished by his successor, Heliogabalus.—One of the bath-chambers excavated in 1873. 3115

Thermæ of Caracalla—Wall of the private house of Hadrian, on this site, before the Thermæ was built, at the north-east corner (now 20 feet below the surface), excavated in 1873. 3116

- Thermæ of Caracalla—Remains of a Temple (?) or of a Tomb (?) on the side of the Via Appia, behind the Church of SS. Nereus and Achilleus, and torso of a Greek statue, found in the Vineyard of Sig. Pietro Brocard, between the Porticus and the present road, in 1873. 3117
- Thermæ of Caracalla—Porticus in front of the Thermæ, with Bath-chambers under the lower arches, now in the vineyard of Sig. Brocard. 3118
- Kircherian Museum—Vase of the fourth century, with the offerings of the Magi in shallow sculpture, and good foliage-like capitals. 3119 A and B
- Kircherian Museum—Sarcophagus of the fourth century, representing the Last Supper of our Lord. 3120
- Primitive Fortifications—Scarped Cliff of the ancient fortress of the Vatican Hill, on the northern side. 3121
- Primitive Fortifications—Scarped Cliff of the Vatican fortress, northern side of the hill or rock. 3122
- Palatine—Palace of Domitian, Fountain. 3123  
The oval basin, and remains of the building in the centre; with the veneering of marble and the channel in which the water flowed, are seen in the foreground; and in the background the lofty angle of the Basilica Jovis.
- Statue of Pasquino in the Piazza di Pasquino, at the back of the Palazzo Braschi. 3124
- Palace of the Cæsars—View through the Arch of Titus. 3125
- Via Appia—Third Mile General View, with the Tombs. 3126
- Via Appia—Third Mile General View, with the Tombs. 3127
- The Pantheon—View of the Portico, with the Obelisk and the Inscriptions. 3128
- Vatican Museum (86)—Statue of a Female of elegant style, with the attributes of Hygieia or the goddess of Health. 3129
- Vatican Museum (120)—Statue of a Greek Woman, found in the Villa of Hadrian. The left hand is restored. 3130
- Vatican Museum (224)—Statue of Nemesis. 3131
- Vatican Museum (533)—Statue of Minerva, with the shield. 3132

- Vatican Museum (681)—Statue of Diana, restored, with the symbols of Minerva. 3133
- Vatican Museum (582)—Statue of Apollo, said to be an imitation of the celebrated original of Scopos. 3134
- Mausoleum of Hadrian, now Castle of S. Angelo—The south side, with the Mediæval Battlements and the figure of the Angel. 3135
- Colosseum—Inscription on a base at the north end. 3136
- Colosseum—Inscription on a tablet at the south end. 3137
- Colosseum—Arch at the north-west end, *restored* probably in the time of the Gordians, A.D. 220—238. 3138
- Arch of Constantine—Panels of Sculpture on the east side; the two round panels are from the Arch of Trajan, A.D. 111; the long flat panel represents the Forum Romanum in the time of Constantine, A.D. 326. 3139
- Church of Ara Cœli—Ambo, with Cosmati-work. 3140
- Church of Ara Cœli—Ambo, with Cosmati-work. 3141
- Church of Ara Cœli—Panels of Ribbon Mosaics from the Ambo. 3142
- Church of Ara Cœli—Mosaic Pavement of Opus Alexandrinum. 3143
- Church of Ara Cœli—Octagonal Panels of the Mosaic Pavement. 3144
- Forum Romanum—Temple of Concord, Marble Veneering in the north-west corner, A.D. 11. 3145
- Forum Romanum—Temple of Concord, south-west corner, with the entrance to a subterranean passage under the platform, B.C. 303 (?), 216 (?), or 144 (?). 3146
- Forum Romanum—Pavement of the Clivus Capitolinus, B.C. 174, with remains of the Gate of Saturn. 3147
- Forum Romanum—West side of the Podium of the Temple of Saturn, A.D. 12, with the Doorway of the Steps of the Ærarium, B.C. 494. 3148
- Forum Romanum—Via Sacra. Podium of the Temple of Vesta, B.C. 794, excavated in 1874. 3149

- Temple of Fortuna Virilis— Architectural Details. The Cell of Tufa, B.C. 90 ; the Portico of Marble, A.D. 16. 3150
- Forum of Augustus—Cornice or Corbel-table of the east wall, A.D. 19. 3151
- Pyramidal Tomb of Cajus Cestius, A.D. 10, from the English burial-ground. 3152
- Forum of Augustus—Exterior of the Wall, B.C. 19. 3153
- Forum of Augustus, B.C. 3—Interior of the wall at the south-east corner in 1874, (Plin., Hist. Nat. xxxv. 10).  
*Taken with magnesian light.* 3154
- Here this part of the Forum has been left unfinished, and the interior of the old round tower of the second wall of Rome, B.C. 741, is seen in the background. This is now in a stone-mason's workshop ; the six-foot rule is seen against the Wall of the Kings.
- Palatine—Shallow Hypocaust, Palace of Tiberius (Domus Tiberiana ; Regionary Catalogue ; Dio, i. 57 ; Taciti Hist., i. 27.) 3155
- This is on the upper level, and on the edge of the western cliff, over the Circus Maximus. The small hollow space under the bricks or tiles of the pavement, the bricks to support them, and the flue up which the hot air ascended, are shewn.
- Forum Romanum—Podium or basement of the Temple of Concord in 1874. Built B.C. 303, rebuilt B.C. 216, and again A.D. 11. Construction of three periods is visible. 3156
- West side, taken from the Temple of Saturn, with the pavement of the area of Vulcan, between them and the wall of the Ærarium (or public Treasury of the kings of Rome), with two of the windows in it, and the base of an arch of the Tabularium or Public Record Office of the kings of Rome—both in the Capitolium.
- Forum Romanum—Podium of the Temple of Castor and Pollux, or the Dioscuri, in 1874. 3157
- This basement is of the time of the Kings (rebuilt B.C. 479 ; Livii Hist., ii. 20) ; the celebrated three columns, of which the lower part is shewn, are of the time of the Early Empire (A.D. 4 ; Dio, xlvii. 18).
- Forum Romanum—Remains of the Podium of the Temple of Vesta and Fountain of Juturna in 1874. 3158

The basement of this temple is of the time of the Kings, built when the two hills were united in one City (Dionys., ii. 50). The remains of the fountain are of the time of Augustus. This is at the south end of the Forum Romanum, and a step is seen between this and the temple, which is in the Via Sacra, and not in the Forum.

Forum Romanum—Rostrum of Julius Cæsar in 1874. 3159

With the pavement in front of it, and his temple behind it. This is at the south-east corner, and nearly under the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.

Forum Romanum—Marble Walls of the Comitium in 1874. 3160

On the wall to the left are seen the three animals prepared for sacrifice (the boar, the ram, and the bull,) called the *suovetaurilia*. On the right-hand wall, part of the procession going up to the Emperor Hadrian, with the tablets of their debts to be cancelled and burnt, some of them thrown in a heap on the ground. The other part of the procession is at the back of the other wall. The basement of these walls is of stone, of the time of the Republic, with a modern base of marble introduced upon it. This sculpture was found in fragments, and cleverly put together by Signor Rosa.

Palatine—Four Arches of the Porticus of Nero, on the Velia. 3161

These are the upper arches of his Porticus, which was an arcade of two storeys; this was one use of the word Porticus in Rome, as in the Thermæ of Caracalla. The Porticus of Nero was a mile long, and can be traced by remains of it from this point, which is against the cliff of the Velia (always reckoned as part of the Palatine), to the Exquilæ. In front of the picture is seen the pavement of the Summa Via Sacra, and the north-west corner of the platform on which the Porticus of Livia was placed. On the right is a portion of the Monastery of S. Francesca Romana, and in the background the Colosseum.

Palatine—Four Arches of the Porticus of Nero. 3162

In this view they are taken close, to shew the beautiful brickwork of the time of Nero, the finest brickwork in the world. Ten bricks to the foot can here be counted.

Forum Romanum—Basilica Julia. 3163

In this part some of the walls built of travertine, of the time of Julius Cæsar, are seen, shewing also that the direction of this great hall was then from east to west, and some of the brick arches of the fourth century, or the modern imitation of them, in which the direction is from north to south.

Forum Romanum—Cloaca Maxima, (B.C. 615; Livii Hist., i. 38). 3164

This part is under the south end of the Basilica Julia, and on the site of the Lake of Curtius, to drain which this great drain was made. The brick arch in the foreground is of the time of the Early Empire, that behind it is one arch of the original vault, built of the large blocks of tufa of the time of the Kings, and it is evidently part of the original construction. The same early construction occurs in the subterranean passage connected with the Prison of the Kings, (B.C. 632; Livii Hist., i. 33).

Palatine—Palace of Tiberius (Domus Tiberiana), Mosaic pavement. 3165

This is on the lower level, on the platform on which that palace was built; although the upper part is above the level of the top of the hill. A considerable part of this house was carried away in a land-slip about 1830. It was behind and above the upper gallery of the Circus Maximus, with a road also in front of it.

# Palatine—Palaces of the Cæsars, Passage of Caligula. 3166

This passage is corbelled out from an earlier wall, and *may have* led over the bridge of Caligula, on the western side of his palace below. It is richly ornamented with stucco patterns, and has a portion of the *transenna*, or pierced marble parapet, remaining in its place. A wall of the time of Trajan is built up against the front of it, as shewn in the right hand of the picture.

# Forum Romanum—Basement of a Temple and gigantic Column in 1874. 3167

This is under the great bank of earth on which the modern road is made, and close to the Arch of Septimius Severus; the podium or basement is built of stone of the time of the Kings, probably taken from the wall of the old fortress of the hill of Saturn, and used for the foundations of a temple.

# Forum Romanum—Sculptures from the Arch of Constantine. 3168

The two circular panels are taken from the Arch of Trajan, at the south end of his Forum, destroyed in the time of Constantine; the long flat panel is of the time of Constantine, and represents the Forum Romanum of that time; in the centre is the rostrum, with the idols or statues upon it, and the *transenna* in front in the centre. Behind these are the tall columns, with images of the gods on the top of them. The arcade or porticus, at the back, appears to be the Tabularium.

# Forum Romanum—Podium or Base of an equestrian statue. 3169

This is near the centre of the Forum; the podium is of brick of the time of Constantine, and the very thick marble casing of it is seen in the foreground to the right—it was probably the basement of the horse of Constantine. On each side is one of the square brick structures of the third century. These are commonly called bases for the tall columns, but they are hollow, with a door in each, and were more probably wine-shops.

# Forum Romanum—General View, from the Palatine. 3170

On the right, in the foreground, is the Palace of Caligula, with part of his bridge. Beyond that, in the centre of the picture, is the Arch of Septimius Severus, to the left the Temple of Vespasian, with the seven columns, and behind that the Capitolium.

# Veii—The Isola Farnesi. 3171

The picturesque modern village, and the Farnesi Villa built upon the old walls.

# Veii—The Ponte Sodo. 3172

A natural bridge or tunnel through the rock, for the river to pass.

# Veii—Ponte dell' Isola. 3173

The bridge is built of *late* Roman brickwork, upon older foundations, on stoue of the character called Etruscan.

# Veii—Portion of the Wall of the City. 3174

This fragment of very early masonry is situated on an angle of the rock over the Ponte Sodo. The character is earlier than that of the earliest wall in Rome.

- Veii—As seen from the ravine, to shew the remains of the ancient scarped cliffs, and the rocky bed of the river, which is often nearly dry. This very picturesque spot is called the washing-place. 3175
- Veii—The Isola Farnesi, as seen from the south, with the church, and the road up to it. 3176
- Veii—The Farnesi Villa on the rock, as seen from the east. 3177
- Veii—The early and rude Columbaria, cut in the rock. 3178
- Veii—The Roman Bridge, built of stone, and resting on earlier foundations. 3179
- Palatine—Fresco Painting of the first century, with framework of stucco ornament; in the Palace of Caligula (?). 3180
- Palatine—Fresco Painting of the first century, with stucco ornament, in the Palace of Caligula (?). 3181  
The painting is much faded, but the design is visible.
- Palatine—Aqueduct at the north end. 3182  
On the upper platform, behind the round Church of S. Theodore, shewing the angle made by the Aqueduct, as was usual at each half-mile. The specus that turns to the left goes in the direction of the bridge of Caligula.
- Palatine—Great oval Piscina and reservoir of water for the Palaces of the Cæsars, at the north end, near the House of Augustus; it was supplied with water from the Aqueduct of Nero. 3183
- Palatine—Basilica Jovis: the Apse with the Cancellus, and columns of the south aisle. 3184
- Excavations, 1874—Part of the great Agger and Wall of Servius Tullius, with ruins of houses of the first century built up against it and into it. 3185
- Excavations, 1874—Part of the great Agger and Wall of Servius Tullius, near the Exquilie, with a House of the first century built up against it. 3186
- Excavations, 1874—Part of the great Agger and Wall of Servius Tullius, near the railway station, which is seen in the background, with some blocks of houses of the new city. 3187
- Excavations, 1874—Part of the great Agger and Wall of Servius Tullius, a tower on the inner side of it (apparently for a catapult), and remains of houses of the first century, near the Church of S. Antonio; the tower in the distance belongs to the Porta di S. Lorenzo. 3188

Tomb on the Via Appia, one mile from Rome, in the Vigna Colonna, with the Columbaria of the *liberti*, or freedmen of Livia Augusta.

3189

Tomb of the *liberti* or freedmen of Livia Augusta, in the Vigna Colonna, shewing the Construction of the period, similar to that of the Pantheon.

3190

This tomb was described by Dr. Gori in the eighteenth century, and the inscriptions found on it are given in his work.

### Excavations, 1874—Palatine and Summa Via Sacra. \*3191 A

The Platform on the summit, with substructure at the south end, of rubble-work of the time of the Republic.

Elevation, looking north, with *probable Restoration* of the Porticus Liviae and Colossus of Nero.

A. South-east corner of Palatine.

B. Lavacrum of Heliogabalus.

C C. Steps to Platform at each end.

D D D. Substructure of the Platform, to raise the south end to the level of the north.

E. Narrow street on east side.

F. Porticus of Nero.

G. The Velia, always reckoned as part of the Palatine.

The back of the Colossus is seen through the columns.

### Excavations, 1874—Palatine and Summa Via Sacra. \*3191 B

The Platform, looking east, with steps up to it at the north end, and a substructure at the south end.

*Probable restoration* of the Porticus Liviae, longitudinal section, and side of the Colossus of Nero.

A. Basilica of Constantine, south-west corner.

B. Part of the Velia, the earth supported by remains of the Porticus of Nero.

C. Porticus of Nero. Four arches of the upper story seen through the columns.

D. The Colossus of Nero, on its podium or basement, as shewn on the Marble Plan.

E. The Substructure, with the Aqueduct to supply the four fountains at the corners.

F. Pavement in front of the Colosseum.

G. The Velia.

### Palatine—BASILICA JOVIS, and Section of Nave and Aisles, looking towards the Apse.

3192 A

A. Vault.

B. Clere-story.

C. Gallery.

D E. Aisle.

F. Steps to gallery.

G. Arch through the buttresses.

H H. Buttresses with pilasters.

I. Substructure in the foss.

### Palatine—Central part over the great southern Foss of Roma Quadrata—BASILICA JOVIS, *probable restoration*.

\*3192 B

Perspective View of the Interior, looking towards the Apse.

The existing remains are distinguished by the darker tint.

\* These reductions from Drawings and Plans are made for special purposes, and are not to be considered a part of the Series of Photographs. They are in-

cluded in the Catalogue for convenience, because some persons may wish to have them separately, and they can only be found by the numbers on the negatives.

Palatine—Central part, on the Platform over the great Foss of Roma Quadrata. Section and Plan of the BASILICA Jovis, with probable restorations. \*3193 A

1. Section.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>A. Vault.<br/>B. Clerestory.<br/>C. Gallery.<br/>D. Aisle.<br/>E. Column of aisle.</p> | <p>F. Steps to gallery.<br/>G. Chamber between buttresses.<br/>H. H. Buttress with columns attached.<br/>I. Wall of substructure in the foss.</p> |
|---|---|

2. Plan.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Buttresses.<br/>B. Chambers between buttresses on north side.<br/>C. North aisle.<br/>D. End wall behind the Tribune or Apse.<br/>E. South aisle.<br/>FFF. Altars between buttresses on south side.</p> | <p>G. Seat of Emperor on the wall of the apse, above the wooden seats for his officers.<br/>H. Altar for taking oaths.<br/>I. Cancellus or <i>transenna</i>.<br/>J. A low screen of pierced marble.<br/>K. Old pavement.<br/>L. Doorway.<br/>M. Portico.</p> |
|---|--|

Basilica Jovis—1. Section of Interior. \*3193 B

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Roof and Vault.<br/>B. Clerestory.<br/>C. Gallery.</p> | <p>D. Aisle.<br/>E. Portico.<br/>F. Substructure.</p> |
|--|---|

2. Elevation of north side.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Roof and Vault.<br/>B. Clerestory.<br/>C. Columns against buttresses.</p> | <p>D. Portico.<br/>E. Substructure on walls across the foss.</p> |
|---|--|

Palatine—Central part, over the Foss of Roma Quadrata; Triclinium or Dining-room of the Palace of Domitian, with a small Temple of the same period. \*3194

1. Section from north to south.

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|---|--|
| <p>A. South-west corner of Roma Quadrata, built on the rock, at the corner of the great foss.<br/>B. Subterranean passages cut in the rock under this old Citadel.<br/>C. Part of the Villa Farnesi, of the seventeenth century, built upon a portion of the great palace of Domitian, in the foss.</p> | <p>D. Substructure—a building of the time of the later Kings or early Republic, constructed in the great foss, and built over in the time of Domitian.<br/>E. Southern bank of the great foss, a vertical cliff.</p> |
|---|--|

Palatine—2. Section from west to east of the north-west corner of Roma Quadrata.

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|--|---|
| <p>F. The rock, with platform cut upon it, at the foot of the wall.<br/>G. The passage, with the wall over it.</p> | <p>H. The rock, with platform and wall upon it.<br/>I. Remains of wall and buttress.<br/>K. Remains of the Tower.</p> |
|--|---|

Palatine — 3. A. Plan, and B. Section of the same, Triclinium, &c., with transverse walls to carry the vaults under the level platform above.

1. Forum Romanum—South-west corner, Temple of Castor and Pollux, and Palace of Caligula, *with probable restorations.*

\*3195

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Temple, with the celebrated three columns of the time of Augustus, A.D. 4, and the earlier podium or basement, B.C. 721. | C. Pier of Bridge of Caligula, with the springing of arches at two levels. |
| B. Palace of Caligula.  | D. Part of the bridge under a shed, in the background Palaces.             |

2. Forum Romanum — Palatine, north-east corner, with modern Church of S. M. Liberatrice, Temple of Castor and Pollux, and Bridge of Caligula, looking west.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. Palaces of the Cæsars, Hadrian and Trajan, and Caligula (?).                                | D. Fountain of Juturna in the foreground. |
| B. Podium of the Temple of Vesta.  | E. Temple of Castor and Pollux.           |
| C. Church of S. M. Liberatrice, on the site of the Regia, and the house of the Vestal Virgins. | F. Bridge of Caligula.                    |

3. Forum Romanum and Palatine, north-east corner, Church and Temple, looking south.

- A. Palaces.      B. Church.      C. Temple—the three columns.

#### Excavations, 1874—The Colosseum.

\*3196

A. Section, and B. Plan of one Division, with the channels for water recently found (distinguished by a darker tint).

#### Excavations, 1874—A Slab of rude shallow Sculpture, chiefly incised lines only, representing the Mithraic worship, with the usual accompaniments.

3197

Radiated sun and moon, two busts.  
Mithras (*pileata*) slaying the bull; dog, serpent, scorpion, torch-bearers, palm-tree, and rock.—(Inscription.)

C. P.

PRIMUS PATER FECIT

Pater was one of the seven degrees.

The pileated Mithras blessing, or lifting up, a nude man.

The pileated Mithras and a clothed figure grasp hands over an altar.

#### Excavations, 1874—A Slab of shallow Sculpture of the Mithraic worship.

3198

Similar to, but not the same as the last; the style and sculpture is not quite the same, and the accessories are different.

It is Mithraic, with the usual accompaniments.

Mithras (*pileata*) slaying the bull, serpent, dog, scorpion; the two torch-bearers, palm-tree, sun arising out of the rock, moon on the other side.

(Inscription)—Deo sancto Mitra (MKA), grat. (gratuiti), et de sua pecunia (H. D. S. P.), placidus Marcellinus Leo, antistites. . . .

The omission of the "et" between the two proper names, shews a good period, early in the Empire.

For gratuiti, see 1307, Zoll.; for Leo (one of the seven Mithraic degrees), see S. Jerome, epist. ciii. ad Laetam: Dr. Henzen's paper in the *Bullettino dell' Istituto* for 1868, pp. 97, 98.

See Orelli, 1955, 2552, 6042 b, "pater Leonum."

For antistes, as appropriated to Mithraicism, see De Rossi *Bullettino de Archeologia Christiana*, pp. 156, 157, &c., "pater et antistes."

Basis Capitolina—One side of this celebrated Base of a Statue of Hadrian, with the Regionary Catalogue of Regiones XII. and XIII. 3199

The Prometheus Sarcophagus, from the Capitoline Museum. (No. 88.) 3200

The man made by Prometheus endowed with life and faculties by the gods. It represents the complete story of the Soul, according to Neo-Platonic theories—the creation of the mortal tenement by Prometheus; the infusion of life in the form of a butterfly, by Minerva; death at the inevitable hour decreed by the Paræ; the emancipated spirit first as a butterfly, then embodied in the figure of Psyche, and on its journey to the invisible world under the guidance of Mercury.

The effigy placed upon this Sarcophagus in the Museum is believed to have no connection with it.

Excavations, 1874—The Colosseum, Subterranean passage at the south end. 3201

About twenty feet below the present level of the area, with square-headed doorways or arches across it. This was one of the original entrances from the old foss-way, now filled up to the level of the ground. Perhaps this passage was for the wild beasts.

Excavations, 1874—Colosseum, several small chambers, and passage below the level of the area. 3202

There is construction of different periods; that near the surface is of the fifth century, when the level was raised considerably, as recorded on an inscription found here.

Excavations, 1874—Colosseum under the area, shewing some passages and walls of different periods. 3203

Part of these are evidently rebuilt of old materials when the level was raised. Some of the walls are of tufa, with vertical grooves, originally used for the lifts, the greater part are of brick. Some of the older portion belonged to the Vetera Naumachia, on the same site, before the great arcades of the Colosseum were built round it. Naval fights (that is, river fights) in the old Naumachia, at the time of the dedication, are mentioned by Dion Cassius.

Excavations, 1874—In the Colosseum, with a fragment of an Inscription. 3204

IN . THEATR . LECEPLU . . .  
ICET P . X I I .

This inscription is important as shewing that the Flavian amphitheatre was also called a *Theatre* indifferently. The classical authors frequently use the word Theatre for it.

Excavations, 1874—Colosseum under the area, shewing some walls of different periods. 3205

One wall has vertical grooves in it for lifts for the cages of the wild beasts.

Sculpture—Villa Ludovisi (41)—The fine Colossal Head known as the Ludovisi Juno. 3206

Sculpture—Villa Ludovisi (28)—The group of Paetus stabbing himself, after his wife Arria had given him the example. 3207

This group is considered by Winckelmann to represent Canace receiving the sword sent by her father, Æolus.

- Sculpture—Villa Ludovisi (7)—The celebrated group considered by Winckelmann to represent Orestes discovered by Electra; bearing the name of a Greek sculptor, Menelaus, pupil of Stephanus. 3208
- Sculpture—Villa Ludovisi (43)—Bernini's celebrated group of Pluto carrying off Proserpine; one of his finest works. 3209
- Sculpture—Villa Ludovisi (1)—The fine group of the sitting Mars, reposing with a Cupid at his feet. 3210  
It was found within the precincts of the Portico of Octavia, and restored by Bernini; it is supposed to have formed part of a group of Mars and Venus.
- Sculpture—Excavations, 1874—General View of the objects of Sculpture, &c., found in building the new quarters for the City of Rome, preserved in the Warehouse of the Municipality. 3211
- Sculpture—Excavations, 1874—Another View of remains of Sculpture, &c., found, and preserved in the Warehouse of the Municipality. 3212
- Sculpture—Excavations, 1874—Bust of Plotius, or Plautius, found on the Esquiline. 3213
- Sculpture—Excavations, 1874—Fragments of a Statue found on the Esquiline. 3214
- Sculpture—Excavations, 1874—Bust of the time of the Flavian Emperors, of an unknown person, found on the Esquiline. 3215
- Sculpture—Excavations, 1874—Bust of an unknown person, of the fourth century, found on the Esquiline. 3216
- Sculpture—Excavations, 1874—Bust of Manlia Scantilla, found on the Esquiline. 3217
- Sculpture—Excavations, 1874—Bust of Didia Clara, found in the Villa Palombara, on the Esquiline. 3218
- Inscriptions—One side of the Basis Capitolina, giving the Catalogue of Regions of Rome I., X., XIV. 3219  
Now on the staircase of the Palazzo de Conservatori, on the Capitol, (for the other side, with Regions XII. and XIII., see No. 3199).
- Excavations, 1874—View of the remains of the Basilica and Catacomb of S. Petronilla—The Entrance and part of the Nave. 3220
- Excavations, 1874—View of the remains of the Basilica and Catacomb of S. Petronilla—The Apse. 3221
- Inscription of Pope Damasus on the left of the principal door of the Church of S. Sebastian. Twelve verses inscribed by that Pope to the martyr Eutychius. 3222

- Inscription in the Church of S. Sebastian, stating that the bodies of S. Calixtus and 174,000 holy Martyrs are interred in that cemetery. 3223
- Fresco Painting of the eleventh century, in a Chapel on the side of the staircase of the Crypt of S. Sebastian's Church. 3224  
With an inscription over an altar stating that the bodies of S. Peter and S. Paul had been deposited there.
- Fresco Painting of the eleventh century, in a Chapel on the staircase of the Crypt of S. Sebastian's Church. 3225  
The conventional heads of S. Peter and S. Paul.
- Sculpture in the Church of S. Francesca Romana—Bas-relief in the right-hand transept, representing the return of Pope Gregory XI. and his Court from Avignon in 1377, from the designs of Pietro Olivieri. 3226
- Apse of a Basilica on the Summa Sacra Via, now in the garden of S. Francesca Romana, miscalled the Temple of Venus and Rome (?). 3227  
Taken from the interior to shew the exact similarity to that of the Basilica or Market-hall of Constantine adjoining to it.
- Excavations, 1874—Substructure of the Platform of the Porticus Liviae (miscalled the Temple of Venus and Rome). 3228
- Excavations, 1874—Forum Romanum—View of the Basilica Julia, with the modern bases, &c. from the Palatine. 3229
- Temple of Vesta (?) and Fountain in the Piazza della "Bocca della Verita." 3230
- Theatre of Marcellus—View, shewing the curve. 3231
- Theatre of Marcellus—Details, shewing the actual state of the building. 3232
- Excavations, 1874—View of objects—of Glass and Metal-work—found in building the new City, (now in the Warehouse of the Municipality). 3233
- Excavations, 1874—View of objects found in building the new City—Busts, &c., (now in the Warehouse of the Municipality). 3234
- Excavations, 1874—View of objects found in building the new City—Busts and Statues. 3235
- Excavations, 1874—View of objects found in building the new City—Busts and Statues. 3236
- Veii—View of the Arco del Pino, an Arch over a road cut in the Tufa rock. 3237
- Veii—View shewing a Gate in the gorge cut in the Tufa rock. 3238

Tomb of the celebrated young English poet Keats, in the English burial-ground as it was before the restoration in 1875. The wall of Aurelian is seen in the background. 3239

House of Domitii in the Villa Esmeade—Plan and section of the subterranean Chambers. 3240<sup>AB</sup>\*

Villa Esmeade—General Plan of one of the Camps of the Goths. 3241\*

Aqueducts—Specus or reservoir of the Anio Vetus, in the Vigna Sbarretti near the Porta Furba, two miles from Rome. 3242\*

Aqueducts—Two *cippi* found at the foot of the Mons Justitiæ near the Railway Station, with inscriptions on them, stating that *the three* Aqueducts passed between them (the MARCIA, TEPULA, JULIA). 3243

Primitive Fortifications—Agger of Servius Tullius in 1871, near the Railway Station, with houses of the first century built into the side of the bank, *now all destroyed*. 3244

Primitive Fortifications—Agger of Servius Tullius in 1871. The Mons Justitiæ with the figure of ROMA on the top, and houses built into the bank at the foot, *now all destroyed*. 3245

Inscriptions on the Jambs of the Porta Salaria, destroyed in 1872. 3246<sup>AB</sup>

Tombs—Tomb of Lady Emma Dorothea de Grey, April 6th, 1873, in the English burial-ground, near the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, with a Cross in imitation of the old Cosmati Work. 3247

Church of S. Maria Antiqua on the Palatine—Interior of the Apse and Altar, A.D. 847—855. 3248

This Church was made in the ruins of the Lavacrum of Heliogabalus, by Leo IV., A.D. 847, and enlarged by Benedict III., A.D. 855 (Anastas. 529 and 568).

Church of S. Maria Antiqua, exterior of Apse of the ninth century. 3249

The Plan of the original Church is of the Greek Cross, with a Portico, and a Sacred Well under it: to this a long nave was added. The construction of the wall of the ninth century is clearly seen in this photograph. Part of a brick wall of A.D. 224 is also seen on the left. The architect used the old walls when they suited his plan.

Architectural Details—Corinthian capital from the Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, of A.D. 310. 3250

Architectural Details—Cornice and Entablature of the Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, A.D. 310. 3251

With the end of the doorway under it, now the door of the Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, brought up from the original level, twenty feet underground, the original floor of the Temple having been made into the crypt of the Church in the sixteenth century.

Arch of Titus—View through it. 3252

Shewing the caissons of the Vault and the sculpture of the Seven-branch Candlestick on the right, the Triumph on the left, and the Colosseum and Arch of Constantine in the distance.

Tarpeian Rock—Remains of it in 1875 behind the houses. 3253

Basilica of S. Petronilla—Remains of the Nave, and of the Apse and Columns in 1875. 3254

Basilica of S. Petronilla—The Arch of the Apse has been rebuilt in 1875. The bases of the Columns and the Sarcophagi of the fourth and fifth centuries, let into the floor, are still seen. 3255

Church of S. Sebastian f. m.—The Front, A.D. 1612. 3256

Church of S. Paul f. m.—The Front, with the Portico and the modern Belfry Tower. 3257

Monastery of S. Paul f. m.—Exterior, A.D. 1250 and 1575, with modern alterations. 3258

Catacomb of Prætextatus—Circular Chapel at the entrance, c. A.D. 350, called a Basilica—Exterior. 3259

This is a circular building of the fourth century, with a series of Apses round it.

Catacomb of Prætextatus—Square Chapel at the entrance, called a Basilica. 3260

This Chapel is built on the plan of a Greek Cross, and belongs to the fourth century.

Catacomb of Prætextatus—Basilica at entrance, interior of the circular Chapel with Apses. 3261

The exterior of this is No. 3259.

Catacomb of Prætextatus—Basilica at entrance, interior of the Cruciform Chapel. 3262

The exterior of this is No. 3260.

Colosseum—Ancient wooden frame-work on the Floor  
in 1875. 3263

This is at the lowest level, twenty-one feet below the boarded floor, covered with sand, called the *Arena*, which rested on the top of the cross-walls of the substructures.

Colosseum—Substructure of the Corridors of the Flavian  
Emperors. 3264

In this are seen the Piers of Travertine at short intervals, to carry the Superstructure and the filling up with large blocks of Tufa, evidently used again, and probably taken from the second wall of Rome, under the south end of the Palatine, close at hand, not then wanted.

Colosseum—View of the Central Passage, from above, in  
1875. 3265

It is taken from the Gallery on the south-east end, looking northwards. The Pavement is seen, and the small Chambers for lifts on each side of the passage for men to go up to the *Arena*.

Colosseum—View in the Gallery on the first-floor, with  
remains of a Reservoir for Water supplied by the Aque-  
ducts. 3266

The peculiar cement, called *Opus signinum*, or *Coccio-pisto*, is seen against the wall, and an open channel for water on the right hand. Also a Travertine Pier cut through the brick wall, and the stone wall of the Corridors of the Flavian Emperors, which have been built up against it.

Colosseum—View from the Upper Gallery. 3267

This looks down upon the remains of the lower Gallery for seats, and the Corridors where the vaults are broken across. The back of the upper wall of the third century, as rebuilt after the fire of A.D. 217, under Macrinus, completed A.D. 240, under Gordianus III.

Colosseum—View in one of the Passages of the Substructure. 3268

In this view are seen brick arches to carry one of the canals of water for the *Naumachia*, called *lacus* by Dio (l. LXII. c. 15). A *lacus* is a technical term used in his treatise on the Aqueducts by Frontinus, for a loch. On the right of this picture is seen the sloping wall forming a sort of a gable, apparently to support some great machine.

Colosseum—Another View in the Passage. 3269

Under the canal for water, shewing the walls supported by buttresses on both sides to receive the weight of the water.

Colosseum—View of one of the Vomitoria for ready exit, in  
an upper Corridor of the Flavian Emperors. 3270

Colosseum—Details. Arch of the time of Nero, of his  
usual long thin bricks, supporting an older Arch of Tufa,  
damaged by an earthquake (?). 3271

- Colosseum—Details. Side View from the Upper Gallery.** 3272
- Shewing the state of the Excavations in April, 1875, taken from the north side looking towards the Cœlian. The numerous fragments of Columns and Capitals lying about, have rolled down from the upper Gallery in an earthquake.
- Colosseum — Graffito of a Hunt of Wild Beasts on the Arena.** 3273
- Colosseum—Graffito of one of the Athletes on the Arena.** 3274
- Colosseum—Graffito of two of the Athletes in the Arena.** 3275
- Colosseum—Details. Capital of the Composite Order from the Upper Gallery, A.D. 240.** 3276
- These great rude Capitals (unfinished) were intended to have been seen from below, and from a great distance.
- Colosseum—Details. Wall built like a gable-end for great strength, to support some Machine for lifting up the Vessels from below (?).** 3277
- Colosseum — Details. Capital of the Roman Composite Order, highly finished.** 3278
- This probably belongs to a short Column on the Podium, time of Alexander Severus (A.D. 230), at one of the entrances.
- Colosseum—Details. Pier of Travertine inserted in Brick Wall.** 3279
- To support the upper Gallery, A.D. 230, the bricks form an arch of construction, and are evidently cut through.
- Colosseum—Details. Bases in the Upper Gallery, A.D. 230** 3280
- With view of inside of upper wall, shewing the hasty construction in the time of Gordianus III., A.D. 240.
- Colosseum—Details. Part of the Area in 1875.** 3281
- On the level of the Arena at the foot of the Podium, with Columns and Capitals lying about, having fallen down in an earthquake.
- Colosseum—Details—Part of the ancient Tufa wall with a square-headed opening partially filled with brick-work of the fifth century.** 3282
- Colosseum—Details—View in the Passage.** 3283
- Between the two ancient Tufa walls, with grooves for lifts, and shewing also two of the sockets for pivots to work in.
- Colosseum—Details—Arch in the third Tufa wall supported by a brick arch of the Flavian Emperors.** 3284

- Colosseum—Details—Small square chamber. 3285  
 With arches of construction in brick walls of the time of Nero, enclosed in stone walls of the Flavian Emperors, with a socket in the floor and fragments of sculpture.
- Colosseum—Details—Doorway in the chamber of Nero, shewing the wall, half brick and half stone. 3286
- Colosseum—Details—Chamber of the work of the Flavian Emperors, under the lower gallery, with six sockets in the floor. 3287
- Forum of Trajan—Second row of shops at the east end. 3288  
 On a ledge of the rock, now in the garden of a Nobleman. The lowest row of shops is on the level of the Forum.
- Forum of Trajan—Third row of shops at the east end, on the top of the Arch, now at the foot of the Torre delle Milizie. 3289
- House of Mæcenæ on the Esquiline—The Auditorium (?) or Green-house (?) 3290  
 The apparent windows have always been sham windows, painted to represent a garden.
- Garden of Sallust—Exterior of Nymphæum, and part of a house of the first century. 3291
- Garden of Sallust—Interior of the Nymphæum, called by some the Temple of the Vestal Virgins. 3292
- Garden of Sallust—Part of the Porticus *Milliarius*, of the Emperor Aurelian, built against the ancient horn-work. 3293
- Garden of Sallust—Construction of ancient Horn-work, time of the Kings, in a peculiar kind of dark-coloured Tufa. 3294
- Garden of Sallust—Sculpture—Marble Mask found in that Garden in 1874. 3295
- Mosaic—Picture in the Apse or Tribune of the Church of S. Paul, f. m., A.D. 1216—1227. 3296  
 It represents Christ seated on a throne with the cruciform nimbus, and with the book open in His left hand; at His feet is the Donor, Pope Honorius III., extremely small, not larger than the foot of Christ. On either side are two of the Apostles, each holding a scroll, with an inscription upon it. Under the feet is another row of small figures of Angels and Saints, also carrying scrolls with inscriptions. This Mosaic was considerably damaged in the great fire in 1823, but has been carefully restored.
- Church of SS. Vincenzo ed Anastasio, built in 626 by Honorius I., and restored in 796 by Leo III., rebuilt in 1600 (?) 3297

Illuminations from a MS., in the Library of S. Paul,  
c. A.D. 800. 3298

Balaam and his ass stopped in the way by an angel. The story of the conspiracy and destruction of Korah, Dathan and Abiram. The plague stayed.

Illuminations from a MS. in the Library of S. Paul,  
c. A.D. 800. 3299

Moses blessing the assembled people of Israel, and the death of Moses in Mount Abarim.

Illuminations from a MS. in the Library of S. Paul,  
c. A.D. 800. 3300

The entry of Antiochus and the Maccabees into Jerusalem, the expoliation of the Temple, the order for the Jews to worship Idols, and the uprising of Mattathias and the Jews.

*These complete the Set; for the others, see Nos. 2712—2720.*

CORRECTION.

Inscription from the Church of S. Stephen, near the Painted  
Tombs on the Via Latina, two miles from Rome. 2104

This inscription is broken into two parts; the upper part had not been found when the photograph was taken. The Bishop of Limerick obtained an impression of it, and when the two parts are put together, it reads thus:—

[IN HONOREM] Stephani Primi S. Martiri Ego Lupo grigarius [ECCLESIAE] campanam (?) [campanarium?] expensis meis feci tempore Domini Sergii ter bea[t]issimi et coangelico[rum] junioris Pape. Amen.

*The words between brackets are probable conjectures only.*

Sergius I. was Pope A.D. 687—701.

· I Lupo Gregorius <sup>a</sup> (or gregarius = a soldier (?) in church militant) constructed the bell (?), or belfry (?), in honour of S. Stephen the proto-martyr, in the time of our lord Sergius thrice blessed, and junior of his co-angels <sup>b</sup>, Pope A. M."

<sup>a</sup> Gregarius Miles.

<sup>b</sup> Youngest of his fellow angels (i.e. lately dead).

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